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1977

## Bulletin of the University of San Diego School of Law 1977-1979

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School of Law

1977-1979 BULLETIN



UNIVERSITY OF SAN DIEGO SCHOOL OF LAW

Alcala Park

San Diego, California 92110

Dean: (714) 295-1234 • Placement: 291-0258 • Admissions: 298-6114 • Faculty 291-6480

TENTATIVE ACADEMIC CALENDAR 1977-1979

1977-78

1978-79

June 6-July 30, 1977 .....	Upperclass summer session.....	June 12-August 5, 1978
June 13-July 30, 1977 .....	Entering summer session.....	June 19-August 5, 1978
August 23—T. ....	Fall registration—first year students.....	August 22—T.
August 24—W. ....	Registration—upperclass students.....	August 23—W.
August 25—Th. ....	Fall classes begin.....	August 24—Th.
September 5—M. ....	Labor Day Holiday.....	September 4—M.
September 6—T. ....	Last day to add fall classes.....	September 5—T.
November 23—W. ....	Last day to withdraw passing.....	November 22—W.
November 24-27 .....	Thanksgiving Holiday.....	November 23-26
December 7—W. ....	Last day of fall classes.....	December 6—W.
December 8-13 .....	Study period.....	December 7-12
December 14-23 .....	Fall examination period.....	December 13-23
January 6, 1978—F. ....	Spring registration.....	January 5, 1979—F.
January 9—M. ....	Spring classes begin.....	January 8—M.
January 18—W. ....	Last day to add spring classes.....	January 17—W.
March 18-26 .....	Spring recess.....	March 17-25
April 14—F. ....	Last day to withdraw passing.....	April 17—T.
.....	Easter recess.....	April 12-15
April 28—F. ....	Last day of spring classes.....	May 1—T.
April 29-May 4 .....	Study period.....	May 2-7
May 5-14 .....	Spring examination period.....	May 8-17
June 12-August 5, 1978 ....	Upperclass summer session..	June 11-..August 4, 1979
June 19-August 5, 1978 .....	Entering summer session.....	June 18-August 4, 1979

Information in this bulletin is current to August 10, 1977 and is subject to change.

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# FACULTY AND ADMINISTRATION

1977 - 79

## ADMINISTRATION

Most Reverend Leo Thomas Maher, D.D.	Chairman, Board of Trustees
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Michael J. Navin, B.S., J.D.	Associate Dean
Elwood B. Hain, Jr., B.A., LL.B., LL.M.	Acting Associate Dean 1977-78
Robert Simmons, B.A., J.D.	Assistant to the Dean & Director, Law Institute
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Joseph S. Ciesielski, A.B., M.S. in L.S., J.D.	Director of Law Library
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Mary Lynn Hyde, B.A., M.L.S.	Cataloger
Evalyn Cameron	Assistant Director of Financial Aid
M. Isobel Law	Assistant Director of Admissions

## FACULTY — PROFESSORS

Lawrence A. Alexander, B.A. 1965 Williams; LL.B. 1968 Yale
Doris Y. Alspaugh, B.A. 1953, J.D. 1956, LL.M. 1957 Missouri; LL.M. 1965 NYU
Richard B. Amandes, A.B. 1950 California; J.D. 1953 Hastings; LL.M. 1956 NYU (Visiting)
Darrell D. Bratton, B.A. 1960 Butler; J.D. 1963 Duke
Joseph S. Brock, A.B. 1926 St. Thomas; J.D. 1936 Stanford (Emeritus)
Joseph S. Ciesielski, A.B. 1961, M.S. in L.S. 1962, J.D. 1969 Villanova
Joseph J. Darby, B.A. 1952 Georgetown; M.A. 1957, Ph.D. 1966 Columbia; J.D. 1960 Fordham; Dr. iur. 1965 Cologne
Kenneth Culp Davis, A.B. 1931, LL.D. 1971 Whitman; LL.B. 1934 Harvard (Distinguished)
Frank A. Engfelt, A.A. 1953 California; LL.B. 1957 Utah; LL.M. 1961 Georgetown
W. Garrett Flickinger, A.B. 1950 Yale; J.D. 1953 Michigan (Visiting)
C. Hugh Friedman, A.B. 1953 Yale; J.D. 1956 Stanford
Elwood B. Hain, Jr., B.A. 1958, LL.B. 1961 Southern Methodist; LL.M. 1969 Harvard (Visiting)
George W. Hickman, Jr., B.S. 1926 USMA; LL.B. 1948 Harvard (Emeritus)
Edward J. Imwinkelried, A.B. 1967, J.D. 1969 San Francisco
Ian McColl Kennedy, LL.B. 1963 Univ. Coll. London; LL.M. 1964 California; Dipl. 1967 Mexico (Visiting)
Dwan V. Kerig, LL.B. 1950 Texas; M.A. 1961 Fletcher
Marvin G. Krieger, B.S. 1941, J.D. 1948 Tennessee
Herbert I. Lazerow, A.B. 1960 Pennsylvania; J.D. 1963 Harvard; LL.M. 1964 George Washington
Harvey R. Levine, B.S. 1966 Long Island; J.D. 1970 St. Mary's; LL.M. 1971, J.S.D. 1974 NYU
Neil M. Levy, A.B. 1963 Cornell; J.D. 1966 Chicago (Visiting)



Ronald H. Maudsley, LL.B. 1939 Birmingham; M.A. B.C.L. 1947 Oxford;  
 S.J.D. 1959 Harvard (Distinguished)  
 Grant H. Morris, A.B. 1962, J.D. 1964 Syracuse; LL.M. 1971 Harvard  
 Nathaniel L. Nathanson, B.A. 1929, LL.B. 1932 Yale; S.J.D. 1933 Harvard (Distinguished)  
 Michael J. Navin, B.S. 1965, J.D. 1969 Connecticut  
 Edward J. Philbin, B.S. 1957 San Diego State; J.D. 1965 USD  
 Richard R. Powell, M.A. 1912, LL.B. 1914, LL.D. 1954 Columbia;  
 LL.D. 1977 USD (Visiting)  
 John L. Roche, A.B. 1953 San Diego State; J.D. 1965 USD  
 Morton Shaevitz, B.A. 1957, M.A. 1961, Ph.D. 1963 UCLA  
 Bernard Siegan, J.D. 1949 Chicago (Distinguished)  
 Hon. Robert Simmons, B.A. 1950 Michigan; J.D. 1957 Cleveland State  
 Edmund C. Ursin, A.B. 1964, J.D. 1967 Stanford  
 Sarah A. Velman, B.B.A. 1955 Michigan; M.A. 1957, J.D. 1963, Ohio State; C.P.A.  
 William L. Velman, B.A. 1950, J.D. 1952 State Univ. of Iowa; LL.M. 1955 Michigan  
 William K. S. Wang, B.A. 1967 Amherst; J.D. 1971 Yale  
 Donald T. Weckstein, B.B.A. 1954 Wisconsin; J.D. 1958 Texas; LL.M. 1959, Yale  
 John M. Winters, B.S. 1952, LL.B. 1957 Creighton; S.J.D. 1961 Michigan; C.P.A.  
 Paul C. Wohlmuth, B.S. 1960 Pennsylvania; J.D. 1963 Yale

## FACULTY — ASSOCIATE PROFESSORS

Robert C. Fellmeth, A.B. 1967 Stanford; J.D. 1970 Harvard (Visiting)  
 Ralph H. Folsom, A.B. 1968 Princeton; J.D. 1972 Yale;  
 LL.M. 1973 London School of Economics  
 Paul David Freeman, A.B. 1965 Holy Cross; J.D. 1968 Fordham  
 Richard G. Hildreth, B.S.E. 1965, J.D. 1968 Michigan; Dipl. 1969 Oxford, 1973 Stockholm  
 Paul Horton, A.B. 1965 Occidental; J.D. 1968 Southern California; LL.M. 1969 Yale  
 Rodney R. Jones, A.B. 1968, J.D. 1971 Southern California  
 John J. Kelleher, A.B. 1964 Occidental; J.D. 1968 NYU  
 Charles A. Lynch, B.A. 1951 San Francisco State; J.D. 1964 USD  
 John H. Minan, B.S. 1965 Louisville; M.B.A. 1966 Kentucky; J.D. 1972 Oregon (Visiting)  
 Virginia E. Nolan, B.S. 1969 Russell Sage; J.D. 1972 Albany; LL.M. George Washington  
 Robert J. Spjut, B.A. 1968 Humboldt State; J.D. 1971 San Francisco (Visiting)  
 Charles B. Wiggins, B.A. 1966 Washington; J.D. 1969 Hastings; LL.M. 1974 Yale

## FACULTY — ASSISTANT PROFESSORS

Thomas Bettles, B.A. 1969 UCLA; J.D. 1973 Harvard (Clinical)  
 Theodore Cobb, B.A. 1970 Occidental; J.D. 1973 Southern California (Clinical)  
 Michael S. Evans, A.B. 1961, M.S.W. 1969 San Diego State; J.D. 1968 USD (Clinical)  
 Virginia V. Shue, A.B. 1964 Stanford; J.D. 1972 USD (Visiting)  
 Barry L. Zaretsky, B.A. 1971 NYU; J.D. 1974 Michigan (Visiting)

## FACULTY — ADJUNCT PROFESSORS

Robert C. Baxley, A.B. San Diego State; J.D. USD  
 Louis P. Bozzetti, Jr., B.A. Andrews; M.D. Loma Linda; M.S. in H. Harvard;  
 Dipl. Am. Col. Psychiatry & Neurology  
 Thomas J. Bryan, Jr., A.B. California; J.D. USD  
 Hon. Gordon Cologne, B.S. Southern California; LL.D. Southwestern  
 Michael Dorazio, B.A. Pennsylvania; J.D. Pittsburgh  
 Stephen E. Doyne, B.A. North Carolina; M.A., Ph.D. George Peabody  
 William E. Dysart, B.A. Stanford; J.D. USD



Hon. Norbert Ehrenfreund, B.A. Missouri; LL.B. Stanford  
 Alfred G. Ferris, A.B., J.D. Stanford  
 Ronald Frankum, B.A. Texas; J.D. USD  
 Peter Fraser, A.B. Columbia; J.D. Fordham  
 Sister Sally Furay, B.A. Duchesne; M.A. San Francisco College for Women;  
 Ph.D. Stanford; J.D. USD  
 Andrew Freeman, B.A. UCLA; J.D. Cal. Western  
 Leo Gelfand, B.A., M.D. Northwestern; J.D. Loyola (CA)  
 Deane Haskins, A.B., LL.B. Harvard  
 Ronald R. Hrusoff, B.A. California; LL.B., LL.M. Georgetown  
 Richard D. Huffman, A.B. California State; LL.B. Southern California  
 Reeve J. Jacques, B.A. Stanford; J.D. Southern California  
 J. Jason Kaplan, B.S. Cornell; LL.B. Texas; LL.M. NYU  
 Janeen Kerper, B.A. Stanford; M.A. Harvard; J.D. Hastings  
 Stanley W. Legro, B.S. USNA; J.D. Harvard  
 Hon. Alfred Lord, A.B., LL.B. Stanford  
 Capt. William Lynch, A.B., LL.B. Boston College; LL.M. George Washington  
 Judith McConnell, B.A., J.D. California  
 Richard McDonald, A.B. USNA; J.D. USD  
 James McIntyre, A.B. Brown; J.D. Stanford  
 Kevin Midlam, B.S., J.D. Willamette  
 Janet Motley, B.A. UCLA; J.D. USD  
 Josiah L. Neeper, B.A. San Diego State; LL.B. UCLA  
 Alan Perry, LL.B. Southern California  
 Theresa Player, A.B. San Diego State; J.D. UCLA  
 Rev. John T. Quinn, A.B. Georgetown; S.T.L. Catholic; J.D. Yale  
 Randolph Reed, B.S. Pennsylvania State; M.D. Jefferson Medical Coll.  
 Paul K. Ryu, B.A. Himeji Kotogakko, Japan; LL.B. Tokyo Imperial; J.S.D. Yale  
 Lynn Schenk, A.B. UCLA; J.D. USD  
 Peter Schey, B.A. California; J.D. Cal. Western  
 Thomas A. Shannon, B.S. Wisconsin; J.D. Minnesota  
 Albert Sheldon, B.A. UCLA; J.D. Rutgers Newark  
 Helen Silving, J.U.D., Pol. Sc.D. Vienna; LL.B. Columbia  
 Donald W. Smith, J.D. San Francisco  
 Ralph D. Stern, B.A. Bucknell; J.D. Chicago  
 J. Stacey Sullivan, Jr., B.S. Columbia; J.D. Northwestern  
 Michael Thorsnes, A.B. San Diego State; J.D. USD  
 James V. Vergari, B.S. Scranton; J.D. Temple  
 Hon. Clifford Wallace, B.S. San Diego State; J.D. California  
 Hon. Louis Welsh, B.A. Chicago; J.D. Northwestern  
 Jerry J. Williams, B.A., J.D. UCLA  
 Stanley Earl Willis, II, B.A. Stanford; M.D.C.M. McGill; F.A.P.A., Am. Bd.  
 Psychiatry & Neurology; J.D. USD

## ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANTS

Naida Christman  
 Martha McGill

Mildred Gunther  
 G. Sue Rine



## GENERAL INFORMATION

The University of San Diego is a private, non-profit, co-educational institution. By the intent of its founders and by the mandate of its corporate declaration, it is a Roman Catholic university. It was originally chartered by the State of California in 1949 and since 1972 has been owned and managed by an independent ecumenical Board of Trustees. The School of Law was established in 1954 and has approximately 2,000 alumni. In the 1976-77 academic year there were 690 full-time day and 290 part-time evening students enrolled in the School of Law.

In addition to the School of Law, the University is composed of a College of Arts and Sciences, and Schools of Education, Business, and Nursing & Allied Health Science. All but the last-named of these presently offer programs at both undergraduate and graduate levels. The total enrollment of the University, including the Law School, is about 3,600 students. Its small size encourages a friendly and informal atmosphere, strong student-faculty relationships, and opportunities for individualized education and services.

## ACCREDITATION

The School of Law is fully accredited by the American Bar Association and the State of California. Graduates of the school may take the bar examination in all United States jurisdictions if they meet appropriate residence and character requirements. The School of Law is also a member of the Association of American Law Schools.

The University of San Diego is fully accredited by the Western Association of Schools and Colleges, the accrediting agency for universities on the west coast. The entire University is approved for veterans educational benefits by the Veterans Administration.

## LOCATION

The University is located high on a hill commanding a view of San Diego Bay, Mission Bay, the Pacific Ocean, and the city of San Diego — a city rich in the history of early California. Many of the buildings of the first Spanish settlement are standing today in what is called "Old Town," within sight of the 180-acre campus.

The city of San Diego is the center of an expanding metropolitan area, abundant with varied cultural and recreational activities, all convenient to the school. Minutes away are Mexico, magnificent beaches, and Balboa Park's 1400 wooded acres, which provide the setting for legitimate theatre, light opera, symphonies, Shakespearean theatre, several museums, art galleries, and the world-famous San Diego Zoo. The California Ballet Company, San Diego Symphony, San Diego Opera Society, Starlight Opera, San Diego Ballet Company and numerous little theatre groups provide year-round entertainment. In addition, the city has sixty golf courses, plentiful tennis facilities, and maintains major league sports. The mild climate permits boating, water skiing, diving, and surfing throughout the year. Winter sports can be found in the mountains about one hour's drive east of the University.

## FACILITIES

The School of Law is the focal point of a major Law Center in San Diego. More Hall, a functional, spacious, three-story building of graceful Spanish Renaissance architecture, is the major classroom facility and houses most administrative and faculty offices. Included are six classrooms, a multi-purpose auditorium, and three seminar rooms. Construction began in June of 1977 of a courtroom-classroom, a clinical legal services center, and additional seminar rooms. The unique





*Dean Don Weckstein, students Chap Millis, Joyce Tischler, Mike McNabb and Mike Rowley.*

Louis M. Brown interviewing office-classroom facility, together with its video tape capabilities, will be moved to More Hall when the construction is complete. Student Bar Association and several other student activity offices and a student lounge and snack bar are also located in More Hall.

The Law Library, containing over 100,000 volumes, ample study space, and extensive open stacks, occupies two floors of an adjacent building. The library offers the student body access to a rapidly expanding collection of selected periodicals, major law texts and treatises, and some foreign reports. The library is designated a depository of federal and state documents and is organized functionally according to the Library of Congress classification system. Library facilities are available day and evening, seven days a week, during school sessions.

The Law Library building also houses offices for the San Diego Law Review, Moot Court Board, California Appellate Defender services, and faculty.

## **PHILOSOPHY AND GENERAL PURPOSES OF THE UNIVERSITY**

The University of San Diego is a community of scholars; it shares with all institutions for higher education the search for truth and the pursuit of academic excellence. Students of all races, creeds and cultural backgrounds are welcome to join the on-going quest for understanding in this community.

The University is committed to the ideals of liberal education where emphasis is placed upon the potentialities of men and women as physical beings, as human beings, and as creations of God. Liberal education recognizes the inter-relatedness of knowledge and the relationship of specific subject matter to contemporary issues. Specialized study in the individual disciplines, in pre-professional educa-



tion, and in the professions build upon a general education program. At each level there is a growing emphasis on interdisciplinary education.

A unique characteristic of its individuality as one institution within a highly pluralistic system of higher education is that the University is both Catholic and independent. It is independent in the senses of fiscal support and administrative control. By virtue of its commitment to identifying and affirming Catholic values as the basis for a completely open-ended search for contemporary human meanings and values, it is a Catholic University.

As a value-oriented educational institution, the University of San Diego must exact of its community the Christian presence and vitality required to preserve and to enrich the dignity of every human being who becomes a part of its community. It must provide respect for those whose values and beliefs differ; it must afford the opportunity for sharing ideas and values from many different traditions.

Students are expected to become aware of the serious responsibility assumed toward all mankind as they enjoy the privileges of higher education and the benefits of increased understanding.

In view of the kind of institution this university envisions itself to be, and in a further attempt to set for itself goals which will lead in the long run to a distinct quality and value-oriented identity within the complex of all higher educational institutions, the following are generally recognized as purposes of the University of San Diego:

1. To provide for freedom of inquiry and expression in the quest for truth wherever it is to be found.
2. To provide an opportunity for the spiritual, intellectual, cultural, and social development of all members of the University community.
3. To afford the opportunity for each individual to develop a personal philosophy including fundamental value concepts upon which rational behavior is based.
4. To maintain fidelity to the Christian message as proclaimed by the Catholic Church.
5. To provide an environment of human concern within which teaching and learning can be accomplished to the maximum benefit of each individual within the University community.
6. To promote Christian ecumenism and the on-going dialogue with people of all religions.
7. To afford the opportunity for knowing and appreciating all segments of knowledge and human endeavor.
8. To provide a basis for understanding the inter-relationships between knowledge segments as well as the relevance of knowledge to contemporary social issues.

## **POLICY OF NONDISCRIMINATION**

The University of San Diego does not discriminate on the basis of race, sex, religion, national origin, marital status, or handicap, in admission, educational programs, activities or employment. Inquiries concerning the application of title IX of the Education Act, or federal laws, may be addressed to the Director of Academic Services, University of San Diego, Alcalá Park, San Diego, CA 92110.

## **PURPOSE AND GOALS OF THE SCHOOL OF LAW**

The primary purpose of the School of Law is to provide qualified men and women with a sound and ethical legal education by emphasizing the following:



## **1. Lawyering Skills**

Prospective lawyers must learn the skills of their profession. The abilities to rationally analyze a problem, to logically evaluate alternative solutions, and to design the framework for implementation of adopted policies are not only essential to the practice of law but are assets developed by legal training which are greatly valued in determinations of business matters and social policies.

These skills are acquired by frequent exposure to the case or problem method of instruction, particularly in the first year, whereby areas of law are studied through inductive analysis of fact situations and legal principles. Classroom recitations and written exercises, including examinations, also emphasize analysis of facts and law, as well as knowledge and understanding of legal principles and their logical application to concrete situations.

Students are also exposed to other "practice" skills, particularly in Moot Court and Law Office competitions and in advanced courses such as Trial Techniques and Clinical Education Programs. However, the primary purpose of the law school is to train professionals and not technicians; many of the skills of the practitioner can best be acquired by actual experience in the practice of law after exposure in school to the theories and principles of law and the fundamental skills of lawyering.

## **2. Philosophy of Law**

Lawyers have played key roles in government and society from the Philadelphia Constitutional Convention to our current political conventions. They are numerically dominant among legislative and executive officials and constitute nearly all of the judiciary. Lawyers have designed and operated the machinery for the administration of justice. It has become increasingly evident that persons exercising this degree of public trust should be cognizant of the moral values of society and have a sense of underlying purpose. Lawyers, thus, should have a foundation in the philosophy of law; they should not only know what the law is, but what is law. They should understand the function of law in society and how the legal process interacts with the social process. The School of Law, in recognition of its professional mission and its Catholic heritage, has joined the other schools of the University of San Diego in a commitment to human values. The School offers value-oriented education to the end that the graduate may participate meaningfully in the legal, social, economic and political processes as a member of a learned and honorable profession. This commitment is fulfilled not only in Jurisprudence and other perspective courses, but also in the philosophical and moral considerations that pervade traditional law courses.

## **3. Professional Responsibility**

The lawyers' functions in society require the maintenance of high standards of professional responsibility. These include not only honesty, trustworthiness, and dedication in work with clients, courts, and other agencies, but an obligation to aid in the improvement of the administration of justice, in law reform, in the rendering of legal service to all regardless of their ability to pay, in the safeguarding of due process of law and in the performance of public service and community affairs. In recognition of the need to acquaint law students with the ethical obligations of lawyers, the American Bar Association's standards provide for required instruction in professional responsibility and California now administers a professional responsibility examination as a prerequisite to admission to its Bar. The School of Law, while committed to continuing improvements of its program, currently offers instruction which exceeds the requirements of all states. A required course in Professional Responsibility acquaints the student with the specific nature of these obligations and other courses explore their foundation or



operation in particular contexts, while the Clinical Education Program provides an opportunity for the exercise of professional responsibilities under competent supervision.

As in the profession they seek to enter, the students are largely responsible for their own conduct and discipline. The Law School operates on the honor system which includes an Honor Court presided over by a student chief justice.

#### 4. Legal Research

All lawyers must possess a basic ability to perform legal research, and in-depth research in various areas of law is an integral part of legal education. Research and writing skills are developed through first year courses in Legal Bibliography and Writing and more intensive experience is gained in Moot Courts, seminars, independent research projects, a written-work requirement, and, for some, preparation of articles for publication in the San Diego Law Review.

#### 5. Community Service

The education of law students is enhanced by their participation in community service activities for which the Law School is peculiarly qualified. As a University law school committed to human values, it may identify and analyze areas of public concern and importance, and alert the legal profession and the public to the needs and measures for law reform and the improvement of the legal structure of society. Agencies within the School, with student involvement, perform in-depth legal research and consulting services for public and social agencies, and, through the Clinical Education Programs, aid in the rendering of legal services to those who can not afford to pay for them.



*Student Larry Duke, Prof. Paul Horton and Prof. John Roche.*



## **PROGRAM—DAY AND EVENING**

The School of Law confers the Juris Doctor degree. Eighty-five credits and ninety-six residence units are required. Admission and academic requirements are essentially the same for the full-time and part-time programs. After the first year, students may transfer between the day and evening programs so long as space is available and the student is in good standing.

### **Full-Time Program**

This program is designed for the student who is able to devote his entire time to the study of law. A student who pursues this program cannot engage in full-time employment and is discouraged from accepting even part-time employment. Rules of the California Committee of Bar Examiners provide that normally a full-time student may not be employed more than 16 hours per week.

This program generally requires three full academic years in residence.

Classes are usually scheduled Monday through Friday throughout the day.

### **Part-Time Program**

The part-time program generally requires four years plus one summer session for completion. It is normally taken in the evenings by students who are employed and who cannot attend day classes.

### **Summer Program**

An eight-week summer program is offered in both the day division and evening division. The summer session is open to students of this and other ABA accredited law schools.

In addition, the law school offers a summer session for entering law students that combines a substantive law course, introduction to legal problem solving, and intensive work in legal writing and analysis.

Attendance at summer sessions permits either early graduation or a lighter-than-normal class load during a law school career.

### **Study Abroad in Oxford, Paris and Guadalajara**

In the summer of 1973, the University of San Diego inaugurated a six-week summer law study program in Paris devoted to international and comparative law. A student can earn up to seven credits in the program. Course offerings have included Comparative Law, European Communities Law, International Trade and Investment Regulation, Public International Law, African Legal Systems, Comparative Conflict of Laws, Comparative Environmental Law, Comparative Labor Law, and Comparative Legal Profession. The Paris Institute is conducted in cooperation with the Ecole Superieure des Sciences Economiques et Commerciales, the Faculty of Law of the University of Paris I Pantheon-Sorbonne, and the Centre d'Etudes Juridiques, Politiques et Economiques of the Institut Catholique de Paris. Instruction is by distinguished visiting professors and Law School faculty.

In the summer of 1974, USD began a summer law program in Guadalajara, Mexico, devoted to Law of the Americas. Given USD's location on the Mexican border, it is natural that we should interest ourselves in legal problems of Latin American relations. Courses offered by regular and visiting faculty have included Public International Law, Immigration Law, Mexican Development, and various areas of Comparative Law.

USD's summer Oxford program was inaugurated in 1977 at Merton College. It focuses on areas where comparison can usefully be drawn between English and U.S. law.

Students interested in summer study abroad should address their inquiries to USD Law Programs Abroad, University of San Diego School of Law, Alcalá Park, San Diego, California 92110.



## Accelerated Program

Students in either the full-time program or the part-time program may accelerate the completion of their degree requirements by attending summer sessions. Normally one semester, in either the day or evening program, may be saved by attending two summer sessions.

## Joint J.D.-M.B.A. & J.D.-International Relations Programs

It is possible to arrange the concurrent pursuit of the J.D. and M.B.A. degrees or the J.D. and M.A. in international relations, thereby reducing the time required to receive the two degrees.

# ADMISSION

## ENTRANCE REQUIREMENTS

The School of Law does not require any specific pre-legal course of study, although it recommends the conceptual and analytical types of courses, *e.g.*, mathematics, philosophy, logic, statistics, etc. Courses in English composition and speech, which develop the power of effective expression, are also strongly recommended. Law is a social science, formulating rules to govern society. To function effectively, lawyers should be familiar with the nature of human conduct and society. Introductory work in economics, political science, psychology, and sociology may provide this basic knowledge. In addition, an accounting course would be useful for many students. Further information on recommended pre-law programs is found in the Association of American Law School's Pre-Law Handbook, published annually in October by ETS, Box 944, Princeton, N.J. 08540.

A Bachelor's Degree from an accredited college or university is required for admission. In addition, to be admitted, a candidate must have achieved a satisfactory score on the Law School Admission Test and provide proof of good moral character. An applicant must be physically and psychologically able to study law.

Beginning law students are admitted in the summer session or in the fall semester only.

Applicants who have failed or who are not in good standing at another accredited law school are *not* eligible for admission to this school.

In applying to the University of San Diego, the applicant should realize that admission has become strongly competitive over the last several years, and generally only those students with above-average undergraduate records and LSAT scores have been admitted. It is, of course, impossible to precisely predict the qualifications necessary to secure admission in any future year. The LSAT score and the applicant's undergraduate GPA are important factors. However, the length of time elapsed since the applicant's undergraduate education, the difficulty of the applicant's undergraduate school program, prior economic and educational deprivation, and the degree to which the applicant's SAT test scores were or were not predictive of college results, are factors that may change the weighting of these items. The admissions process is not purely mechanical. The applicant's entire file is examined. Of particular interest to the Admissions Committee are the applicant's extra-curricular activities, outside work during college, and other work, organizational or charitable experiences, as well as the impact the applicant feels these factors have had on his or her preparation for a legal career. The goal of our admission procedures is to admit those applicants most likely to be successful in law school, without regard to sex, religion, race, or national origin.

## ADVANCED STANDING

Applicants who have completed work in another law school which is approved by the American Bar Association and which has equivalent entrance requirements may be admitted to advanced standing. Work completed will be evaluated



and credited toward graduation requirements as determined by the Dean. To be admitted with advanced standing, normally an applicant must have completed prior law school work with above-average grades. In no event will credit be given for any course in which the student earns less than a satisfactory, or C, grade. Applicants for advanced standing must also meet all the entrance requirements of the School of Law.

Transfer credit in excess of thirty credits will seldom be given. Also, the school cannot guarantee that a transfer student will not experience difficulty in adjusting a program in order to fulfill the degree requirements within the usual time.

## **APPLICATION PROCEDURE**

### **1. Submission of Application**

The application for admission must be completed and signed by the applicant and sent directly to Admissions Office, University of San Diego School of Law, Alcala Park, San Diego, CA 92110. Applications are available upon request. The deadline for filing applications is March 1 for the day division and May 1 for the evening division. Late applications may be accepted at the discretion of the Admissions Committee but only to the extent space is available. While we try to notify applicants as soon as possible of admission decisions, it is sometimes necessary for qualified applicants to wait until a later date because of the competition from other qualified applicants.

### **2. Fee**

A \$25 non-refundable fee must accompany the application.

### **3. Law School Data Assembly Service (LSDAS)**

In addition to the completed application form, the applicant must register with the Law School Data Assembly Service, Box 944, Princeton, New Jersey 08540. That service analyzes transcripts on behalf of most United States law schools including the University of San Diego, and sends both the report and copies of the transcripts to the designated schools. The applicant must request each college, university, or law school previously attended to send directly to LSDAS an official transcript of all work completed or attempted. Transcripts for work completed prior to registering with LSDAS should be sent to LSDAS, *not* to the Law School. Transcripts for subsequent work, including a final transcript showing conferral of the undergraduate degree, should be sent directly to the Law School. The applicant should designate the University of San Diego (R4849) as a law school to receive the LSDAS report.

### **4. Law School Admission Test**

All applicants for admission are required to take the Law School Admission Test which is given nationally five times a year at various test centers throughout the world, including San Diego. The applicant may take the test at any of the test locations. The test application form must be received by the Educational Testing Service at least three weeks prior to the date on which the applicant desires to take the test. The test is given in October, December, February, April, and July of each year, but time and date are subject to change. Law School Admission Test application forms and information may be obtained from the Educational Testing Service, Box 944, Princeton, New Jersey 08540. The applicant's LSAT scores will be sent to the University of San Diego on his LSDAS report.

### **5. Deposit**

Normally, within two weeks of receipt of notice of acceptance, an applicant must provide a \$100 cash deposit which is non-refundable but which will be applied toward tuition payment on registration.

*All transcripts and other documents submitted become the property of the University of San Diego School of Law and will not be returned.*



# REGULATIONS AND ACADEMIC REQUIREMENTS

## GENERAL

A student is required to complete 85 credits and 96 residence units for graduation.

All first year students must take all first-year required courses listed for the division in which they are enrolled. Thereafter, a full-time student, in order to receive full-time residence units, must pass a minimum of 12 credits. A full-time student may not enroll for more than 15 credits per semester without the prior written approval of the Dean. A full-time student is expected to devote substantially all working time to the study of law.

After the first year, a part-time student, in order to receive part-time residence units, must pass at least 8 credits per semester. A part-time student may not enroll for more than 10 credits per semester during the first two years, nor more than 11 credits per semester during the second two years, without the prior written approval of the Dean.

After the first year, a full or part-time student must successfully complete all courses designated as required and a written work involving in-depth research in a selected area of study. The written work requirement may be satisfied by satisfactory completion of a seminar paper or, with approval, a Law Review piece, or by supervised, independent research.

A student may, after completing 30 credits of law school work, receive law school credit for graduate courses in another school of USD or of another accredited institution for up to 6 credits of work that will contribute significantly to the student's legal education. To obtain this credit, the student must secure the approval of the Dean prior to registering for the graduate course and must attain at least a B in each course. This provision can be utilized to substantially reduce the residence period to obtain joint degrees at USD such as the J.D. and M.B.A. or M.A. in International Relations.

## RESIDENCE REQUIREMENT

Each student will be required to complete 96 residence units for graduation. Residence units are not synonymous with credits. Residence units are computed as follows:

Full-time student—16 units per semester

Part-time student—12 units per semester

Summer Courses—1½ units per credit, to a maximum of 8 units.

Transfer student—is considered full-time or part-time in accordance with the rules applicable at the law school from which transfer credits were earned.



*Prof. Grant Morris.*

A student accelerating graduation may substitute the residence units obtained in two six-credit summers for one full-time semester, or the residence units obtained in two four-credit summers for one part-time semester.

## REGISTRATION

Registration may be effected by mail or in person at the beginning of each semester. The date is listed in the calendar of this bulletin. Late registration will result in an additional fee of \$10. Registration is not complete until all tuition



and fees due have been paid or an acceptable plan made for their payment, and these arrangements are evidenced by a law school receipt.

## **REGISTRATION WITH STATE BAR**

Students are responsible for acquainting themselves with the Bar regulations for admission to practice in the state in which they intend to practice.

California, as well as a number of other states, requires that a student register with the Committee of Examiners of the State Bar at the time the student begins the study of law.

Candidates for admission to the Bar of the State of California must register with the Committee of Examiners for the California Bar not later than three months after beginning the study of law. Forms for this registration may be obtained from the Committee of Bar Examiners of the State of California at either the Los Angeles office, 1230 West Third Street, Los Angeles, California 90017, or at the San Francisco office, 633 Battery Street, Room 501, San Francisco, California 94111, or from the Admissions Office of the School of Law.

It is typically a requirement of all state and federal bars that the applicant be of good moral character. In order to determine whether incidents in the applicant's history reflect character traits relevant to responsibilities at the bar, most state bar admissions committees require applicants to state whether they have ever been arrested or convicted of a criminal offense, whether they have ever been separated from the armed services under other than honorable conditions, whether they have ever been a party to a civil or criminal action, or whether they have been disciplined by any school or college as a result of alleged misconduct. Before undertaking law study, prospective law students are counselled to contact the appropriate agency of the state in which they intend to practice to inquire whether such matters in their background may cause difficulty in admission to the bar. As a general rule, truthful disclosure of such matters is less likely to impede admission to the bar than would discovery of such matters after the applicant had failed to disclose them.

## **ATTENDANCE**

Students are expected to attend all of their scheduled classes. Attendance means physical presence in the classroom. An instructor may exclude a student from taking an examination in the course currently given by the instructor if the student is absent from a previously specified number of hours of the course which shall not be less than 21% of the total number of hours of the course.

## **METHODS OF INSTRUCTION**

Instruction, especially in the first year, is primarily by the case method. This involves pre-class briefing of actual court cases, followed by class discussion and analysis with evaluation of the legal principles they illustrate.

One of the outstanding features of USD is the first year small section program. Each entering student at USD has a small section of no more than 25-35 students. In addition to studying one of the first year courses in that section, each student has instruction in Legal Bibliography and continuous supervised practice in legal writing.

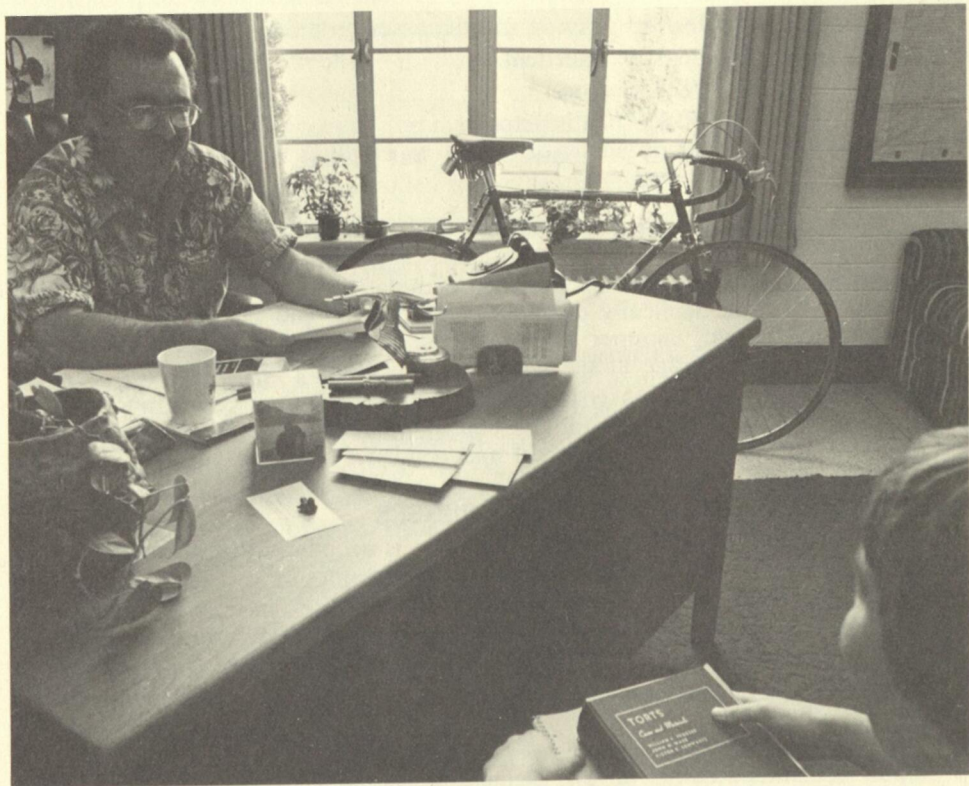
A broader range of methodology in instruction is found in the upper division courses, including problem, role-playing, clinic and seminar courses. One of the student's principal goals is the completion of a paper. The paper serves as a vehicle for permitting the student, under supervision, to accomplish a significant piece of research and writing. The choice of subject matter is very wide, and the student can usually pursue in depth a subject of personal interest. Seminar meet-



ings are usually informal, and many seminar sessions are devoted to discussion of papers prepared by the members of the seminar. In order to ensure informality and individual attention, the number of students permitted to enroll in each seminar is limited.

The problem method involves a concentrated attack on a specific, complicated legal situation from the point of view of a number of subject matters. It emphasizes planning transactions in order to avoid legal difficulties.

In role-playing, clinical courses and programs, the student handles the problems of actual or hypothetical clients from the initial interview to the trial or other disposition of the case. In the senior year, a student may elect to spend one entire semester as a clinical intern enrolled only in practice related courses.



*Prof. Jack Kelleher and student Nancy Hindle.*

## **COUNSELING**

Each student is assigned a faculty advisor upon enrollment. There are enough faculty so that no faculty member has more than 10 advisees in the entering class. The faculty member is available for counseling on academic, personal, and professional matters. Normally, the faculty advisor spends time informally with his or her advisees to get to know them well.

## **EXAMINATIONS**

Practice examinations are given in the middle of the first semester of the first year. Written examinations are normally given at the end of each semester. First-semester grades in beginning courses in civil procedure, contracts, property and



torts are calculated as one-third of the final full-year grade. The grade in most courses is based largely on the semester examination, but some courses require mid-term examinations or periodic written assignments. The instructor's ultimate grade for the course may be affected by classroom participation. In seminars and a few other courses there may be no examination, the grade being assessed largely on the basis of a research paper. Examinations are given under the honor system, and are graded anonymously.

Unless special permission is given by the Dean, each student is required to take the examination when scheduled. Failure to do so will result in a failing grade.

## **RULES OF GRADING AND ACADEMIC STANDARDS**

1. Numerical grades are given in most courses on a scale of 100, as follows:

86-100	Excellent
78-85	Good
70-77	Satisfactory
60-69	Unsatisfactory, but passing
0-59	Failure

Some courses may be graded on a pass-fail basis. There is no grade of "Incomplete."

2. Students must maintain a weighted cumulative average of 70, except that no student will be academically disqualified before the end of his or her second semester of law school. Summer school grades will be computed in the student's weighted cumulative average at the end of the succeeding fall semester.

3. A student who fails a course must, if it is a required course and may, if it is an elective course, register for the course, retake the course, and achieve a passing grade in order to receive credit and residence units for the failed course.

## **RESIGNATION OR WITHDRAWAL FROM COURSES**

Permission to withdraw in any given course is an administrative matter to be determined by the Dean upon the student's written request.

No student will be permitted to withdraw "passing" later than two weeks prior to the last day of class for any semester. Anyone wishing to withdraw thereafter will presumably withdraw "failing," unless the Dean makes other arrangements.

## **DEGREE REQUIREMENTS**

Upon recommendation of the Dean and the faculty, the degree of Juris Doctor (J.D.) will be conferred upon students who have successfully completed all credit, course, written work and residency requirements.

## **RESERVATION OF RIGHT TO MODIFY**

The School of Law reserves the right to change any of the requirements and regulations of the school at any time without prior notice. The information in this bulletin is not to be regarded as creating a binding contract between the student and the School, nor does it contain the law school academic rules in full. The full rules are available from the Records Office and should be consulted, as this bulletin only summarizes the more important rules.

## **DISMISSAL FOR IMPROPER CONDUCT**

The University reserves the right to dismiss a student for improper conduct.



## FINANCIAL

Semester tuition and fees are payable no later than registration day for each semester unless prior arrangements have been made for advance or installment payment. Registration should not be contemplated without funds sufficient to pay tuition and all fees. All checks should be made payable to the University of San Diego.

The following tuition and fees are effective for the 1977-78 academic year. The University, however, expressly reserves the right to change or modify those amounts and regulations.

### TUITION AND FEES

Application fee (not refundable) .....	\$25
1977-78 tuition for students not enrolled in the fall 1976-77:	
Full-time (12-15 credits) .....	\$1650 per semester
Part-time* (8-10 credits) .....	\$1165 per semester
Per credit (single courses, summer session, and credits in excess of 15 for full-time or 10 for part-time students) ....	\$110 per credit
1977-78 tuition for students enrolled in the fall 1976-77:	
Full-time .....	\$1500 per semester
Part-time* .....	\$1055 per semester
Per credit (including summer 1978) .....	\$110 per credit
Late registration fee .....	\$10
Student Bar Association fee .....	\$15
(Collected by University as an administrative convenience for the S.B.A.)	
*An evening student who has been enrolled as a part-time student throughout his/her law school career, and has completed one five-credit summer school, will be permitted in his/her last semester to receive a tuition reduction from the part-time tuition, equal to the charge for the number of credits in excess of 85 (but not exceeding 90) which that student will accumulate upon graduation.	
Schedule change fee (for each occasion) .....	\$ 5
Parking fee (per year) .....	\$10
If registration after June 1 .....	\$ 5
Re-examination fee .....	\$25
Transcript fee (no charge for the first transcript) .....	\$ 1
USD law graduates are entitled to a 50% reduction in tuition for auditing courses. Students will be accorded the same reduction for credits earned in excess of 90 toward the J.D. degree.	

By arrangement prior to registration day, a student may elect one of the following payment plans in lieu of paying all tuition and fees on registration day: *Installment Payment Plan.* Payments for the year are made in ten equal installments, or on a semester basis in five equal installments, commencing June 1 for the fall semester and November 1 for the spring semester. A \$25 administrative fee is added to the first installment. No interest or other charges are made. Amounts paid, except for the administrative fee, are refundable in full in the event of withdrawal prior to registration day. Students whose commitment to attend the University occurs after June 1 may apply to enter the plan upon payment of previously due amounts.

*Pre-Payment Plan.* This plan allows a discount of 6% per annum for as many full months as tuition is paid in advance. Pre-payments of fall semester tuition must be made no later than July 1 and for spring semester, no later than December 1. Refunds will be made in full in the event of withdrawal prior to registration day.



## REFUNDS

Fees are not refundable. The refund policy for tuition is as follows:

Withdrawal during first week of classes .....	80%
Withdrawal during second through fifth week of classes .....	50%
After fifth week of classes .....	No Refund

In the case of any student who withdraws because of military service or in other meritorious cases, the Dean, in his discretion, may refund all or part of the tuition.

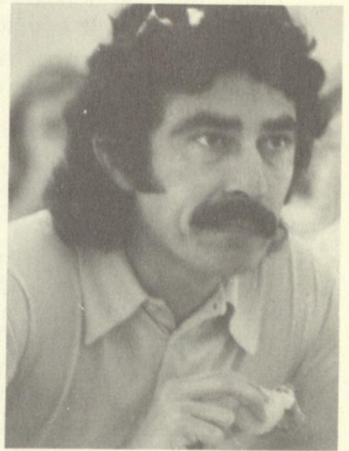
The amount of a refund shall be determined by the Records office as of the date of receipt of written notice of withdrawal.

## FOREIGN STUDY PROGRAMS

Tuition, fee, and refund policies and amounts are different for the USD Oxford, Paris and Mexican law programs. Current announcements for those programs should be consulted.



*Student Nikki Westra in the Law Library.*



*Recent graduate Ray Mercado enjoys a delicatessen sandwich at the Writs.*

## BOOKS

The estimated cost of required books is \$150 for full-time first-year students, or \$100 for part-time first-year students.

## SCHOLARSHIPS

### ARTHUR H. KAPLAN MERIT SCHOLARSHIP

Arthur H. Kaplan has established five tuitional scholarships for highly meritorious students beginning the study of law in the full-time day division.

To be eligible for consideration, an applicant must have an outstanding college record (at least a B average), a high score on the Law School Admissions Test (at least 650), and financial need. A scholarship, once granted, will continue for a succeeding year provided the student attained an average of 78 or better in the preceding year and continues to establish financial need.

To apply for one of these scholarships, the applicant must follow the procedure for admission to the law school and must complete a College Scholarship Service statement, available from Box 300, Berkeley, California 94701.

A limited number of other merit scholarships will be available.



## ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT SCHOLARSHIPS

A limited number of scholarships will be granted annually to students who achieve high scholastic averages in their class for the prior academic year and demonstrate financial need.

The scholarships include:

### Honors Scholarships

A scholarship fund has been established by an anonymous attorney to be awarded annually to one or more students demonstrating financial need and academic merit.

### Copley Press Scholarship

A scholarship of \$750 is awarded annually to the student deemed most deserving.

### Gray, Cary, Ames & Frye Award

A scholarship of \$500 is awarded each year by the law firm of Gray, Cary, Ames & Frye to a student who has demonstrated outstanding achievement during a prior academic year.

A limited number of other academic achievement scholarships will be available.

## SPECIAL PROGRAM FOR DISADVANTAGED PERSONS

It is the policy of the School of Law to seek to identify and recruit applicants for admission who qualify for admission to the School of Law based upon an informed prediction of their likely success in and likely potential contribution both to the law school and the legal profession but whose index scores by virtue of educational, economic or cultural factors may fall below the preferred cut-off range. The following factors are considered in deciding who is alternatively qualified:

- a. Evidence of economic deprivation during a significant period of the applicant's education; and
- b. Evidence that the educational opportunities of the applicant were inferior because of discrimination on the basis of such factors as economics, race, ethnicity, or language.

Certain scholarships are designated for persons admitted under the Special Program for Disadvantaged Persons.

## ACTIVITIES SCHOLARSHIPS

The School of Law recognizes the great contribution made by students in law school related activities such as the *Law Review*, Moot Court Board, *Woolsack*, and Student Bar Association and provides scholarship assistance to those students demonstrating financial need and merit.

### Phi Alpha Delta Scholarship

Phi Alpha Delta Law Fraternity makes fifteen \$500 scholarships available nationally each year. Students who have completed two years of day law school or three years of evening law school and who are members of the fraternity may be eligible for such scholarships. Applications and detailed information can be obtained from the Faculty Advisor or from the Chapter Justice.

### Gary Shoemaker Scholarship for Handicapped Students

Friends and relatives of Gary Shoemaker, Class of 1975, have established a scholarship in his memory for handicapped students. Gary's continuation of his legal studies for two years in the face of fatal illness was a benchmark in courage and determination.



## **Limitations**

A student may receive only one scholarship per year even if qualifying for more than one. Scholarships are not transferable.

All the scholarships listed above are subject to periodic review and budget availability.

## **LOANS**

There are several sources of loans available to law students who require financial assistance in order to pursue their study of law. Applicants who wish to apply for loans or the work-study program should request financial aid application forms after acceptance when they forward their acceptance deposits to the school. While decisions thereon will be made as early in the year as possible, allocation of Federal funds to the school are seldom available before July 1, and are occasionally not available until later. Applicants must utilize the financial aid form available from the College Scholarship Service, Box 300, Berkeley, CA 94701 for analysis of their financial need.

### **Federally Insured Student Loan Program**

United States citizens or permanent residents may qualify for this deferred payment loan. Loans are made by private lending institutions and are guaranteed by the federal government. The loan maximum is \$5000 per academic year. The final approval of the amount loaned is at the discretion of the lender. Many banks will loan only \$1500 maximum per year.

### **United Student Aid Fund Loan**

United Student Aid Fund, Inc., is a private, non-profit corporation which endorses low-cost loans made by participating financial institutions to deserving students. Students in good standing may obtain loans up to \$2500 per year. These loans are repayable in installments beginning the tenth month after graduation. Not all banks participate in this program. Students should check with their bank to determine whether their bank participates in this program and the bank's policy concerning the amount they will lend.

### **National Direct Student Loan Program**

Under the National Defense Education Act of 1958, as amended, the United States Government and the School of Law, as co-contributors, have instituted a program to enable students who demonstrate need to borrow up to \$2,500 in one academic year up to a total of \$10,000 during an academic career. Because of the limitation of funds available from the federal government, it is usually impossible to grant a student the maximum amount.

### **Michael Mohr Loan Fund**

Due to the generosity of the family and friends of Michael Mohr, '77, who was tragically killed during his second year of law study, interest-free loans are available to needy USD students.

### **Dean's Loan Fund**

The Dean has a small fund available for small, short-term emergency loans.

### **San Diego Bar Association Auxiliary Loan Fund**

The San Diego Bar Association Auxiliary has created a fund for making emergency loans to advanced law students who are San Diego residents. These loans will generally not exceed \$500, and are intended to cover unanticipated demands.



## THE WORK-STUDY PROGRAM

The law school participates in the Federal Work-Study Program which provides limited employment for needy students while attending school. Application should be made to the Law School Finance Office.

## RESEARCH FELLOWSHIPS

A limited number of qualified students may be chosen to assist faculty in research or legal writing instruction. Appropriate compensation will be paid. Preference may be given to students demonstrating financial need.

## VETERANS

The Law School is approved for Veterans benefits. No distinction in academic requirements is made between veterans and non-veterans. Appropriate administrative machinery is available to process student applications for Veterans benefits, and to satisfy the Veterans Administration's regulations.

## HONORS AND AWARDS

### HONORS

Those students in the upper 15% of the graduating senior class, based on the total cumulative average, will receive an honors degree suitably inscribed. Those in the top 5% will graduate *magna cum laude*, except that of this group the person with the highest cumulative average will receive a degree inscribed *summa cum laude*. The remaining 10% will graduate *cum laude*.

### AWARDS

#### Brundage, Williams & Zellmann Award

Through the generosity of the law firm of Brundage, Williams & Zellmann an annual award of \$250 is given to the student who has excelled in Labor Law.

#### Ralph Gano Miller Award

The Ralph Gano Miller Award of \$250 is given annually to the outstanding student in Taxation.

#### Grantt Richardson Award

Annual awards of \$50 each are given to the two outstanding students in Juvenile Law.

#### Joseph P. Busch, Jr. Criminal Justice Award

Through the generosity of Gary and Sandee Schons, '76, a \$100 prize is presented to the outstanding student in Criminal Justice courses.

#### James R. Webb Environmental Law Award

Due to the generosity of Ann Hays Higginbotham, '76, this award is given in memory of James R. Webb, one of the pioneers of environmental litigation in San Diego. A prize of \$100 is awarded annually to the student who, in the courses in Local Government, Environmental Law, and seminars in Land Use Planning or Environmental Law, has achieved the most outstanding record.



Prof. Paul Wohlmuth.



### **B.A.R./B.R.I. Award**

B.A.R./B.R.I. Awards each year a bar review course to the best oralist of the St. Thomas More Competition.

### **George W. Hickman, Jr. Award**

An annual cash award of \$75 is paid to an outstanding student in the field of Constitutional Law in honor of George W. Hickman, Jr., Professor Emeritus, from funds donated by the class of 1964, the faculty, and the alumni.

### **The American Board of Trial Advocates**

The local chapter of the American Board of Trial Advocates has donated a trophy with replicas awarded annually to the outstanding students in Trial Moot Court. The purpose of this award is to stimulate interest and excellence in the art of advocacy.

### **American Society of Composers, Authors, and Publishers, Nathan Burkhan Award**

A first prize of \$250 and second prize of \$100 are awarded to students in this law school whose papers are certified by the Dean as the two best essays on any phase of copyright law. These winning papers are then considered by a district panel of judges for national awards of \$1,000, \$500 or \$250. National award papers and others meriting honorable mention in the opinion of the panel appear in an ASCAP copyright symposium published by Columbia University Press.

### **Association of Trial Lawyers of America**

ATLA awards \$100.00 annually to the winner of the Environmental Law Legal Essay Competition at this law school.

### **Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company**

The joint publishers of *American Jurisprudence* — the Bancroft-Whitney Company and the Lawyers Co-operative Publishing Company — offer a prize consisting of a specially bound volume from *American Jurisprudence* to the top student in several courses.

### **American Law Book Company**

Each year the American Law Book Company awards one selected title of *Corpus Juris Secundum* to the student who has made the most significant contribution toward over-all legal scholarship.

### **West Publishing Company**

Each year the West Publishing Company awards a selected title from the Hornbrook Series to the student who achieves the highest scholastic average in his class.

### **Prentice-Hall, Inc., Award**

Each year Prentice-Hall, Inc., awards a copy of the *Federal Tax Guide* to the student in each division showing outstanding achievement in tax law.



*Prof. Sarah Velman.*



### Fraternity Awards

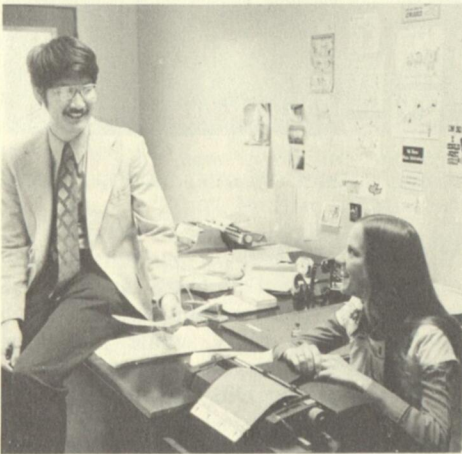
Phi Alpha Delta and Phi Delta Phi legal fraternities provide annual trophies to outstanding students in the senior class.

### The International Academy of Trial Lawyers Award

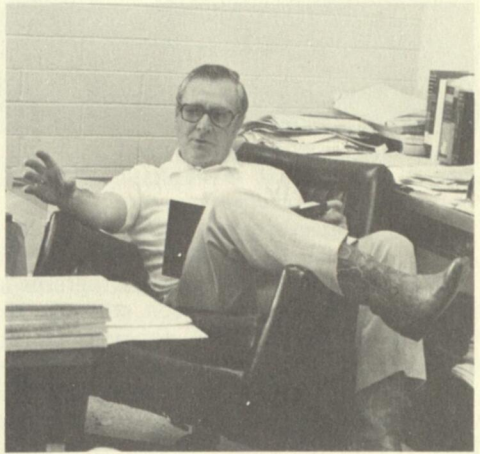
This award is presented annually in the form of a plaque to the senior law student who has distinguished himself in the field of trial advocacy.

### Alumni Achievement Award

The Alumni Association awards a plaque to the graduating student who has shown the greatest improvement in law school record.



*Prof. Bill Wang and Faculty Secretary Kim Schneider.*



*Prof. Lou Kerig.*

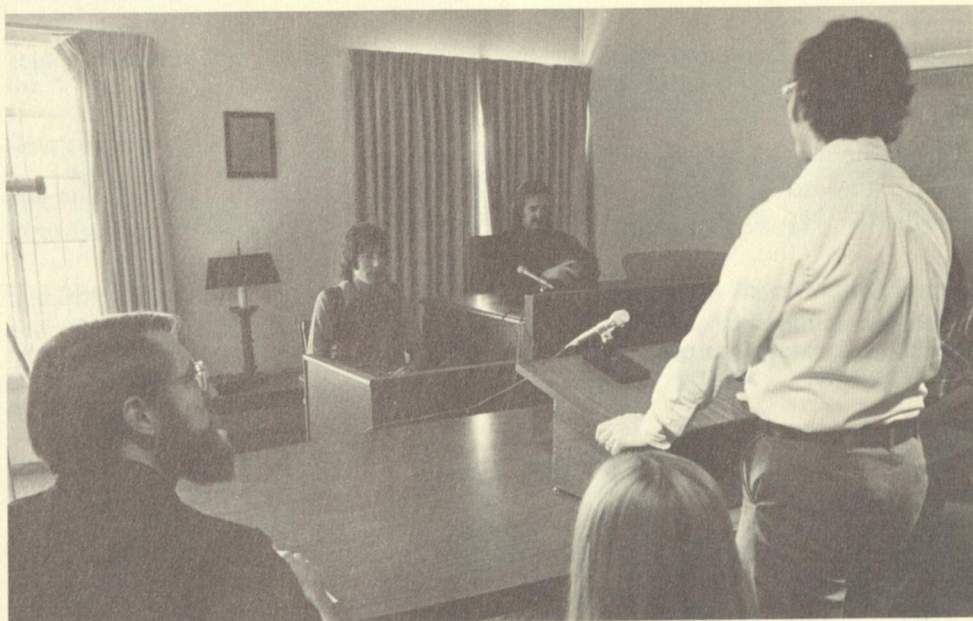
## LAW INSTITUTE

The University of San Diego Law Institute encourages research and public service by students and faculty. It is controlled by a board of directors composed of alumni, faculty, students, and representatives of the bar.

## ALUMNI

An active alumni association supports many of the school's endeavors and promotes a warm friendship and working partnership between alumni, students and faculty. The alumni organization sponsors seminars on practice methods, aids in clinical programs and in the moot court competitions, and helps in placement of graduates. The association publishes a newsletter and maintains a trust fund to financially aid the Law School.





*Student David Friedenberg presents an argument in the Lou Brown model law office on video tape to student Skip LeBlang and clinical Professor Ted Cobb acting as Judges, while Co-Counsel Dave Froman observes.*

## CLINICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS

The Clinical Education Programs are practice-oriented and are designed to provide an opportunity for students to learn the practical application of legal theory and to inculcate concepts of professional responsibility, while providing quality legal services for the indigent community of San Diego.

USD operates clinics both in low-income areas of San Diego and on college campuses. Teams of students and paralegals, under the supervision of the clinical faculty, staff the clinics to interview clients, do research, pleading, negotiation, and make court appearances. Students may enroll for up to 10 credits of fieldwork during their law school careers.

The three elements of the program are Legal Practice, Clinic Internships, and Clinic Course Components.

**Legal Practice.** Legal Practice is an introductory clinic program designed to prepare students for both criminal and civil clinic work. It is a prerequisite to some internships. Students spend one-half day per week in one of the clinics and one hour per week in class. The fieldwork stresses litigation techniques, while the class covers practical aspects of professional responsibility and law office management.

**Clinic Internships.** The Internship coordinates classroom and fieldwork in a selected area of law. In any semester, four to eight credits of clinical fieldwork can be combined with at least two credits of related courses. The student may spend between two and four days per week in a field placement, such as one of the neighborhood or college clinics, a government agency, or a private law office.

The Civil Internship exposes students to general civil practice. Students interview, draft pleadings and other documents, participate in negotiations, and do trial work. Recommended courses include Advanced Advocacy and Interviewing, Counseling and Negotiation. Field placements are available with the Superior Court, District Court of Appeals, the School District, and each neighborhood clinic.



The Criminal Internship gives students experience in interviewing witnesses and clients, participating in plea bargaining, arraignments, hearings and trials of misdemeanors and minor felonies, legal research, and preparation of pleadings and motions. Related courses include Criminal Procedure II, Criminal Corrections, and Criminal Justice. Field placements are available with the City Attorney, U.S. Attorney, District Attorney, Federal and State Defenders, judicial clerkships, neighborhood and college clinics, and the Jail Clinic.

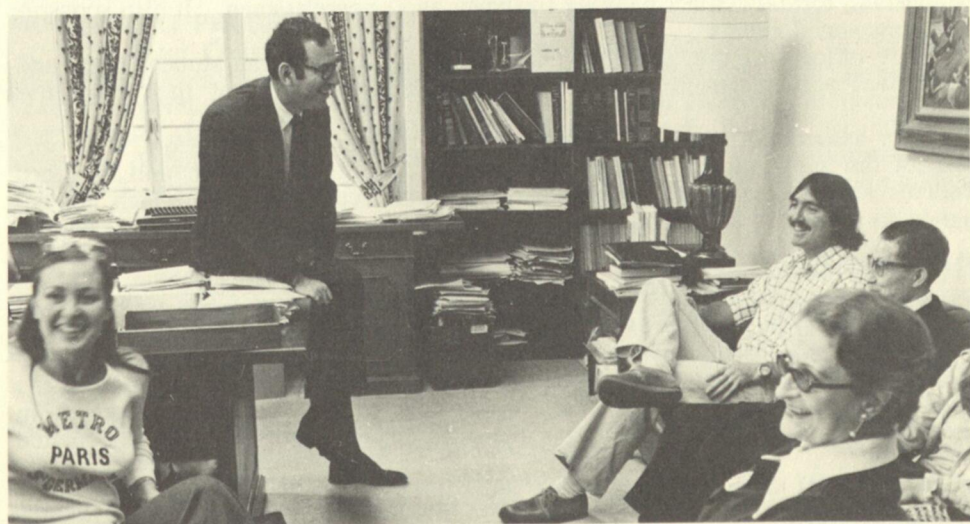
The Real Estate Internship focuses on practical aspects of developing real property, including acquisition, financing, obtaining permits, construction, title insurance, and the disposition of improved property by sale or lease. Field placements are with private attorneys representing developers or specializing in real estate law. Fieldwork will include participating in client interviews, negotiations, drafting documents, research, and possibly some litigation. Class studies should be selected from property-related courses such as Secured Land, Land Use, and Environmental Law. Real Estate Planning must be taken concurrently.

The Family Law Internship offers fieldwork in counseling and litigation of a variety of family legal problems such as dissolutions, guardianships, adoptions, child support, and custody. Related courses include Family Law, Family Law and the Lawyer, Juvenile Law, Child Placement, and Community Property. Fieldwork is in the neighborhood clinics and includes trial work in Superior and Juvenile Court.

The Estate Planning Internship includes probate, estate planning, and other tax-related work. Students must be enrolled in or have taken Federal Estate and Gift Tax and Estate Planning. Outside placements include private law offices and the Superior Court Probate Department.

*Clinical Course Components.* Clinical Course Components provide a fieldwork component to certain specialized courses. Students enrolled in the specified courses may elect up to two credits for clinical work in that area of law. Field placements are within the existing clinic program or with outside agencies or law firms.

Clinical Course Components are offered in conjunction with: Law and Mental Disorder, Environmental Law, Labor Law, Consumer Law, Constitutional Law, Immigration Law, and Poverty Law (a welfare and social security clinic program).



*Student Carol Micken, Associate Dean Herbert Lazerow, student Gary Minor, Professors Paul Ryu and Helen Silving.*



## THE STUDENT BODY

The more than nine hundred students at the School of Law are extremely diverse. They range in age from their early twenties to the sixties. Many have advanced degrees in other disciplines, or bring experience with the practice of medicine, dentistry, engineering, business management, teaching, and military service. The major United States religions are represented in the normal proportions. The percentage of women in the entering class has grown dramatically over the past decade to a Fall 1976 level of 30%. Students come from more than two hundred colleges across the United States and in foreign countries. Colleges and universities with significant representation in the 1976-77 student body are as follows:

Arizona State University .....	8	Northern Arizona University .....	5	Santa Cruz .....	4
Boston University .....	8	Oakland University .....	4	University of Colorado .....	15
Brigham Young University .....	3	Occidental College .....	3	University of Denver .....	6
Brown University .....	4	Ohio State University .....	9	University of Hawaii .....	4
California State Polytechnic College, Pomona .....	4	Ohio University .....	4	University of Illinois .....	8
California State University at Chico .....	4	Pennsylvania State University .....	4	University of Maryland .....	3
Fullerton .....	8	Pomona College .....	4	University of Massachusetts .....	3
Hayward .....	3	Southern Illinois University .....	7	University of Michigan .....	16
Los Angeles .....	4	St. Mary's College .....	3	University of Minnesota .....	9
Long Beach .....	10	Stanford University .....	14	University of Nevada at Las Vegas .....	7
Northridge .....	7	State University of New York at Albany .....	6	Reno .....	7
San Diego .....	103	Binghamton .....	3	University of Notre Dame .....	11
San Francisco .....	4	Buffalo .....	3	University of Oregon .....	4
San Jose .....	6	Stony Brook .....	3	University of Pacific .....	4
Claremont College .....	5	Syracuse University .....	3	University of Pennsylvania .....	5
Cornell University .....	4	Tulane University .....	4	University of Pittsburgh .....	5
Drew University .....	3	U.S. Internat'l University .....	7	University of Rochester .....	4
Georgetown University .....	4	U.S. Military Academy .....	5	University of Santa Clara .....	8
Harvard University .....	3	U.S. Naval Academy .....	11	University of Southern California .....	25
Hofstra University .....	3	University of Arizona .....	10	University of Texas .....	3
Indiana University .....	7	University of California at Berkeley .....	32	University of Utah .....	9
Loyola-Marymount University, Los Angeles .....	9	Davis .....	11	University of Wisconsin .....	11
Loma Linda University .....	4	Irvine .....	24	Valparaiso University .....	3
Marquette University .....	4	Los Angeles .....	51	Villanova University .....	3
Michigan State University .....	4	Riverside .....	24	Wayne State University .....	3
Northeastern University .....	4	San Diego .....	68	Wellesley College .....	3
		Santa Barbara .....	37		

### STUDENT BAR ASSOCIATION

All students are members of the Student Bar Association. The Student Bar Association is a separately incorporated organization established by and for the law students. The association offers orientation assistance to first-year students, establishing formal contact between freshmen and upperclassmen. It also sponsors numerous social events.

The officers of the association act as liaison between the student body and the school administration. The officers are elected by vote of their respective classes.

The association sponsors guest speakers of interest to the students. The purpose of the association is to work closely with the Bench and Bar and to afford students an opportunity to participate in extra-curricular activities which are designed to foster the moral, intellectual and social development of the future lawyer.

### THE SAN DIEGO LAW REVIEW

The School of law publishes the *San Diego Law Review*. The responsibility for its preparation, content, and publication is primarily in the hands of the student Editorial Board. Membership on the Law Review is an honor conferred as a result of high scholastic achievement or excellence in legal writing. Participation in the Law Review affords the student an opportunity to do independent research in chosen areas of the law and to have the resulting work published and circulated nationally.

Each USD law student receives a subscription to the Law Review.

### THE WOOLSACK

Students write, edit, and publish the law school newspaper, *The Woolsack*.



In addition to reporting law school news, the publication provides articles of social and professional interest to the law students, to alumni and to members of the legal profession in San Diego.

### **WOMEN IN LAW**

Women in Law supports and develops a sense of community among women in law school. Activities include speakers, informal gatherings, and supporting and operating the Women's Legal Center.

### **LAW STUDENTS CIVIL RIGHTS RESEARCH COUNCIL**

LSCRRRC was set up to fulfill several roles. It seeks to educate law students about the legal problems of minority groups and the poor and to persuade them that they must give their assistance so that all people will stand equal before the law.

LSCRRRC has performed its role through several programs: a Speakers' Program, a Winter Research Program, Neighborhood Legal Assistance Projects, and a summer and Post-Graduate Internship Program.

### **BLACK AMERICAN LAW STUDENTS ASSOCIATION, CHICANO LAW STUDENTS ASSOCIATION, ASIAN-AMERICAN LAW STUDENTS**

These organizations serve the interest groups concerned and the general student body by developing a sense of community among their members and by providing activities of interest, representation on matters of group concern, speakers programs, orientation and study assistance, and community relations.

### **ENVIRONMENTAL LAW SOCIETY**

This organization is devoted to preservation of the environment through assisting attorneys in environmental litigation, participating in the legislative consideration of environmental measures, and cooperating with the Environmental Law Clinic.

### **INTERNATIONAL LAW SOCIETY**

The society presents a forum through which interested students, faculty, and practicing lawyers work together and acquaint themselves with the many facets of international law and contribute their own understanding to the establishment of effective rules of international law. Each year the society co-sponsors a team in the Phillip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition.

### **MOOT COURT PROGRAM**

The Moot Court Program is administered by the Moot Court Board, composed of students selected from among the outstanding competitors in the previous year's competitions. The Board members also assist in teaching first-year Legal Writing and Moot Court. Second, third, and fourth-year students are offered a variety of voluntary moot court programs through which they may improve their skills while competing for academic honors and membership on state and national teams. These include:

#### **Mock Law Office (Attorney-Client) Competition**

This competition, held annually during the fall semester, gives the student practical experience in interviewing clients with an opportunity to be critiqued by the practicing attorneys who act as judges. From among the finalists a team is selected to represent the law school in the National Mock Law Office Competition.

#### **International Moot Court Competition**

Each year the Association of Student International Law Societies sponsors the Philip C. Jessup International Law Moot Court Competition. A team representing USD is selected from among students submitting a memorandum in the area of public international law. The team researches, briefs, and argues a hypothetical problem of contemporary significance.



### **St. Thomas More Appellate Moot Court Competition**

Students have an opportunity to participate in this intramural competition held in March. Finalists present oral arguments before the District Court of Appeal in San Diego. Competitors demonstrating the highest degree of professionalism in preparation of briefs and oral argument are selected to represent USD in the state competition.

### **California State Moot Court Competition**

In the spring of each year the Conference of Barristers of the California State Bar Association sponsors the Roger J. Traynor California Moot Court Competition. This competition is open to teams from all accredited California law schools.

### **Environmental Moot Court Competition**

This competition requires preparation of a memorandum dealing with a specific legal problem concerning the environment, and argument of the case before a mock tribunal.

### **Criminal Practice Competitions**

In 1975, an appellate moot court competition in Criminal Practice has been added as well as the National Mock Trial Competition sponsored by the State Junior Bar of Texas.

### **FRATERNITIES**

There are two co-educational fraternities with chapters at this law school: The McCormick Chapter of Phi Alpha Delta and Wigmore Inn of Phi Delta Phi. These organizations are designed to promote a higher standard of professional ethics and culture in the legal profession and to organize educational and social opportunities for students, faculty and alumni.

### **LAW SPOUSES' CLUB**

The Law Spouses' Club is an active organization open to students' spouses. Its primary purpose is to acquaint them with law school functions and maintain a focus for common interests. The club conducts many activities throughout the scholastic year for the benefit of its members, the students, and the school.



*Part of the campus. The buildings, clockwise from upper left, are the Law Library, School of Law, Serra Hall, Immaculata Chapel, and DeSales Hall. The step-like buildings beyond the Law School are the Graduate Center Apartments.*



## STUDENT FACILITIES

### LIVING ACCOMMODATIONS

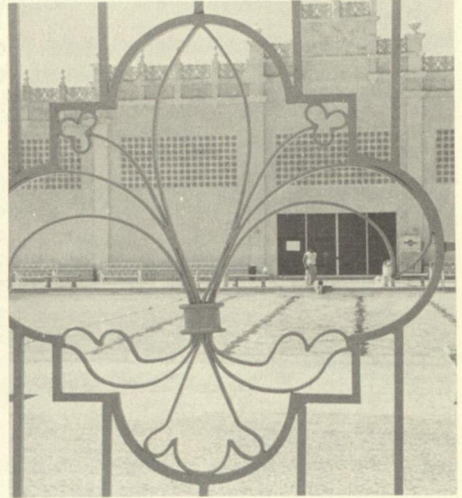
The University of San Diego maintains three apartment complexes adjacent to the campus. The Graduate Center Apartments are conveniently located near the School of Law. In addition, a variety of housing is available in the neighboring areas at reasonable rates for both single and married students. Inquiries should be directed to the Director of Housing, University of San Diego, Alcalá Park, San Diego, California 92110.

### DINING FACILITIES

A snack bar, The Writs, is maintained in the law school building Monday through Friday. Complete meals on a semester basis or individually may be obtained at the Camino Hall Campus Cafeteria. Other restaurant facilities are available near the campus.

### ATHLETICS

The university complex includes a beautiful gymnasium, heated Olympic-sized pool, and tennis and handball courts. These facilities are available to law students.



*USD swimming pool, with the gymnasium in the background.*

### PARKING AND TRANSPORTATION

Ample student parking areas close to the law school are available for a \$10 annual fee. City buses stop a very short distance from the law school.

### PLACEMENT

The School of Law maintains a placement service under the direction of a full-time placement officer whereby students and graduates are afforded an opportunity to be contacted and considered by individual attorneys, law firms, institutional and government agencies. Both full-time and part-time positions are sought for students. In addition, a Legal Research Service is provided whereby students may perform part-time legal work on a temporary basis for legal employers. Interested students and firms are invited to avail themselves of this service by supplying the Placement Office (291-0258) with pertinent information.

While the Law School tries to aid in student placement, students should be aware that employment is not guaranteed even after admission to the Bar. Statistics showing the average starting salaries of recent USD graduates are not available. A 1976 survey shows starting salaries for new lawyers vary from less than \$10,000 to more than \$20,000 yearly, with the average being \$15,726. The survey is digested at 62 A.B.A.J. 768 (1976). A March 1977 survey by the National Association for Law Placement of the Class of 1976 revealed that 90.44% of 1976 graduates in the West-Southwest region known to be in the legal job market had secured positions; 54% were in private practice; 18% in government service; 9.4% with corporations; 6.9% in judicial clerkships 5% in public interest and indigent services; and the remaining 7.8% in academics, the military, and miscellaneous.



# CURRICULUM

## DAY DIVISION

<b>#First Year</b>	
Civil Procedure .....	6
§ Contracts .....	6
Criminal Law .....	3
Moot Court .....	1
§ Property .....	6
§ Torts .....	6
§ Legal Writing .....	1
<b>Second Year</b>	
Constitutional Law .....	6
Corporations .....	4
Evidence .....	4
Criminal Procedure I .....	3
Tax I .....	3
*Electives .....	13
<b>Third Year</b>	
*Electives .....	30

## EVENING DIVISION

<b>#First Year</b>	
§ Contracts .....	6
§ Property .....	6
§ Torts .....	6
§ Legal Writing .....	1
Moot Court .....	1
<b>Second Year</b>	
Civil Procedure .....	6
Constitutional Law .....	6
Criminal Law .....	3
Evidence .....	4
<b>Third Year</b>	
Corporations .....	4
Criminal Procedure I .....	3
Tax I .....	3
*Electives .....	12
<b>Fourth Year</b>	
*Electives .....	20
<b>Summer</b>	
*Electives .....	5
(Any time after First Year)	

\*The required course in Professional Responsibility may be taken any semester after completion of the first year.

‡Legal Analysis & Writing, 2 credits, is also required of students entering law school in a summer session.

§Each student has one small section in either Contracts, Property or Torts through which Legal Writing will be taught. That course will carry a seventh credit.

The faculty has approved an experimental change in one section of the day division first-year curriculum, which will make Constitutional Law a first-year five-credit course. Civil Procedure will become a first-year, second semester, two-credit course, and the remaining four credits of Civil Procedure will be a second-year required course.



*An impromptu soccer game in the Greek Theatre with student Jan DeGraff, Assoc. Dean Herbert Lazerow, Visiting Prof. Ian Kennedy, students Peggy Leen, Steve Toscher, William Bakeman and Mary Sommerville.*



## DESCRIPTION OF REQUIRED COURSES

### CIVIL PROCEDURE

Bratton; Philbin; Simmons

The course involves a study of the procedural rules governing civic actions in the state and federal courts from commencement through appeals. Included are selection of the proper court and place of suit, acquiring jurisdiction over parties, joinder of parties and claims, contents of pleadings, pre-trial motions and discovery, conduct of trials, and conflicts between state and federal judicial systems. Comparisons are made between the California Code Pleading and Practice requirements and the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure. 6 Credits

### CONTRACTS

Engfelt; Inwinkelried; Kelleher; Wohlmuth

The course involves the study of enforceable agreements, including the requirements for the formation of a contract, problems of interpretation, consideration and its equivalents, damages for breach, the statute of frauds, illegality, and the rights and liabilities of third parties which arise from the contract itself or from the assignment of contractual rights and/or the delegation of contractual duties. The course also deals with problems which arise during the performance stage of a contract such as the creation and failure of express and implied conditions, excuse through impossibility or frustration of purpose, and discharge. 6 Credits

### CONSTITUTIONAL LAW

Alexander; Hain; Nathanson; Wiggins; Wohlmuth

The United States Constitution is studied with stress on the theory and practice of judicial interpretation and review, the separation of federal powers, the relation of the states to the Federal Government, specific governmental powers—in particular the tax, treaty, war and commercial powers—and the various limitations imposed on the exercise of governmental power, with emphasis on the due process, equal protection clauses and the Bill of Rights. 6 Credits

### CORPORATIONS

Freeman; Navin; Wang

Eighty percent of corporate practice is with small business. Accordingly, this course emphasizes the problems of close corporations, from the incorporation process to advising a going concern. The student analyzes contemporary problems under S.E.C. and California law, including duties of majority shareholders and insiders, mergers and acquisitions. A survey is made of the traditional powers, duties, and relationships of officers, directors and shareholders. 4 Credits

### CRIMINAL LAW

Huffman; Jones; Levine; Philbin; Roche

The purpose of the Criminal Law, the development of the common law of crimes, the elements of the widely recognized criminal offenses, and the changes brought about by major statutes are explored in connection with their effect on the present-day systems of criminal justice in the United States. 3 Credits

### CRIMINAL PROCEDURE I

Huffman; Jones; Kerig; Philbin; Roche

The investigation of crime and the sequence of events which bring a suspected person from arrest to arraignment and plea. Specifically covered are the exclusionary rules, arrest, search and seizure, interrogation, identification, bail, counsel, preliminary hearing, grand jury, prosecutorial discretion, discovery, pleas and plea bargaining. 3 Credits

### EVIDENCE

Inwinkelried; Kerig; Krieger; Philbin

This course is concerned with the rules which limit the facts, opinions and things that may be used in proof, and, also, with the rules which govern how they may be evidenced. Relevancy, the hearsay rule and its exceptions, examination and cross-examination of lay and expert witnesses, impeachment, privileged communications, judicial notice, scientific and demonstrative evidence, and burdens and presumptions are covered. Particular attention is given the California Evidence Code. 4 Credits

### LEGAL WRITING (Combined with Contracts, Property or Torts)

Staff

An introduction will be given to the tools of law practice and the materials of legal research. The use of the Law Library, its reports, statutes and other secondary works of legal reference will be explained. Students will be given problems which are designed to give them an opportunity to learn by actually using library materials. To sharpen writing skills, students must prepare written memoranda and other assignments. 1 Credit

### LEGAL ANALYSIS AND WRITING

Staff

The course will introduce students to the study and ways of law including court systems and procedures, briefing, analysis and synthesis of decisions, the development of the common law, and the role of precedent. Instruction and exercises in legal research and writing will be assigned throughout the course. 2 Credits



## **MOOT COURT**

**Staff**

Lectures and instruction are given in the preparation of an appellate brief. Students are given a legal problem to research and prepare as an appellate brief. They then orally argue the brief to a panel of judges.

1 Credit

## **PROFESSIONAL RESPONSIBILITY**

**Krieger; Fr. Quinn; Weckstein**

The course examines the roles of the lawyer in society and the ethical obligations implied in those roles. Topics include qualifications for admission, disciplinary standards and procedures, and history and organization of the legal profession; the provision, marketing and compensation arrangements for legal services; obligations to clients, the courts and society and conflicts presented by the adversary system for settlement of disputes; responsibilities of lawyers as public servants and citizens. California and American Bar Association standards will be reviewed.

1 or 2 Credits

## **PROPERTY**

**Amandes; Hildreth; Lazerow; Minan; Navin; Spjut; Winters**

The course considers, in both a historical and modern sense, the rights and obligations that arise out of the legal ownership of a possessory and nonpossessory interest in tangible, and to a limited extent, intangible, personal and real property. Principal areas covered include estates in land, landlord-tenant, conveyancing, land development, public and private control of land use, nonpossessory rights in land, bailments, lost and misplaced property, gifts, and an introduction to gratuitous transfers of realty.

6 Credits

## **TAX I**

**Kaplan; Lazerow; S. Velman**

The purpose of the course is to give students an understanding of the basic principles underlying the federal income tax, including definitions and problems concerning gross income, exclusions, deductions, tax accounting, and the taxable year, and gains and losses from the disposition of property. The course in Legal Accounting, or its equivalent, is recommended as a prerequisite to this course.

3 Credits

## **TORTS**

**Flickinger; Friedman; Horton; Levine; Morris; Nolan; Ursin**

A tort occurs whenever a person wrongfully interferes with another person's property, or other legally protected interest in a manner prohibited by law, rather than by any agreement. Thus, the course considers the scheme of compensation between private individuals for such wrongs as assault, battery, severe emotional distress, false imprisonment, interference with land or chattels, ultrahazardous activities, negligence, libel and slander, deceit, products liability and nuisance.

6 Credits

# **DESCRIPTION OF ELECTIVE COURSES**

The following courses have been authorized by the faculty. Most are offered each year. A particular course may be omitted or discontinued due to lack of faculty expertise resulting from leaves of absence or termination of association.

## **ADMINISTRATIVE LAW**

**Davis; Horton; Nathanson**

The course considers the rule-making and adjudicating powers of governmental agencies by administrative processes and judicial review of regulations, and agency decisions including the scope of review and administrative action which is unreviewable.

3 Credits

## **ADMIRALTY LAW**

**Dysart**

The course in Admiralty Law considers federal and state jurisdiction with respect to maritime affairs, admiralty courts, the functions of the Maritime Board, rights of maritime workers, liability for collision, the doctrine of general average, and special problems in connection with each of these areas.

3 Credits

## **ADVANCED ADVOCACY**

**Cobb; Evans**

This course gives students practical experience in all aspects of trial advocacy from voir dire of a jury to final argument. The course combines lectures and demonstrations with weekly exercises in various trial techniques which are extensively critiqued.

3 Credits

## **AGENCY AND PARTNERSHIPS**

**Alspaugh; Dessent; Hrusoff; Navin**

Many corporations begin as partnerships. This course emphasizes the problems of general and limited partnerships and their partners, including the formation process, agency principles and their powers, limitations, responsibilities and relationships among themselves and with third parties.

2 Credits



## **BANKRUPTCY**

**H. Katz; McDonald**

An overview covering theory and practice in consumer bankruptcies and business reorganizations under the Bankruptcy Act. Topics will include history and philosophy of Bankruptcy legislation, "straight" bankruptcy, involuntary bankruptcies, dischargeability, partnership bankruptcies, and Chapters X, XI, XII, and XIII proceedings. 2 Credits

## **BUSINESS PLANNING**

**Fraser; Friedman; Legro; Monroe**

This seminar combines advanced work in Corporations and Federal Taxation in the context of business planning and counseling. The course is based upon a series of problems involving common business transactions which present corporate and tax issues for analysis and resolution. The problems cover such topics as the formation of corporations, both closely held and publicly owned, stock redemption, the sale and purchase of businesses, mergers and other forms of acquisition, and recapitalization, division, and dissolution of corporations. Prerequisites: Corporations and Tax I. 2 or 3 Credits

## **CHILD PLACEMENT**

**Horton; Wiggins**

Problems of state intervention to affect an adult-child relationship. Changing developmental needs of children from birth through adolescence; state creation, modification, regulation or termination of the parent-child relationship; tests, such as the "best interest of the child" standard, which are used in placement of children; and limitations on state ordering of the adult-child relationship are considered in the contexts of custody upon divorce, adoption, foster placements, and neglect, abuse or abandonment actions. 2 or 3 Credits

## **CLINICAL EDUCATION PROGRAMS**

**Bettles; Cobb; Evans; Jones; Lynch**

For a description of these practice-oriented programs, see page 24.

## **COMMUNICATIONS**

**Horton**

Communication, the media, and the law's treatment of them. The course emphasizes the First Amendment, communications torts such as defamation and misrepresentation, and the statutory and administrative law regulating the media. Torts and Constitutional Law are suggested background. Research paper optional. 3 Credits

## **COMMUNITY PROPERTY**

**Baxley; Sullivan**

This course analyzes the community property system in the State of California as a result of both statute and judicial construction. Specific topics include concept, definition, and classification of separate and community assets; control and management problems; liability problems; and the distribution of property on dissolution of the community. Not open to students who have completed Trusts and Estates. 1 Credit

## **COMMUNITY PROPERTY AND NEGOTIATION**

**Winters**

The Community Property subject matter detailed above is learned by having each student participate in a mock negotiation representing various claimants to community and separate property. The course is designed to teach both the substance of Community Property and negotiating skills. 3 Credits

## **COMPARATIVE CONSTITUTIONAL LAW**

**Darby**

This seminar offers the participant an opportunity to carry out serious and meaningful research on a topic of constitutional law from a comparative point of view. It is divided into three parts: (1) nature and function of judicial review; (2) distribution of power in a federal system; (3) protection of individual rights. Emphasis is placed on an examination of problems within the framework of the legal systems of the United States, the Federal Republic of Germany, and the Soviet Union. A research paper is required. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law. 2 Credits

## **COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL LAW**

**Silving; Ryu**

A comparison of the substantive criminal justice of many jurisdictions. The course deals with the place of the criminal justice system under constitutional norms, the relationship of substantive and procedural laws, multiple actors or crimes, justification, excuse, state of mind, and sanctions. 3 Credits

## **COMPARATIVE CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (Subject to Faculty approval)**

**Silving; Ryu**

A comparison of procedural aspects of the criminal justice systems of many different countries. The course deals with the "accusatory" and "inquisitorial" systems, treating different approaches to police control, accusation, investigation, pre-trial detention, plea bargaining, trial criminal evidence, sentencing, and corrections. 3 Credits



## **CONFLICT OF LAWS**

Bratton; Engfelt; Philbin

This course considers the legal problems which arise when a private transaction has contacts in more than one state or nation. It considers the jurisdiction of a particular state or nation to resolve disputes and the appropriate law which should be applied. 3 Credits

## **CONSTITUTIONAL LAW SEMINAR**

Alexander; Darby; Hain; Krieger; Wohlmuth

This course provides an opportunity for a limited group of students to study in depth some specific area of current American constitutional law problems. The course emphasizes the sociological, jurisprudential, and perhaps comparative aspects of the subject rather than its legal rules. A research paper is required. 2 Credits

## **CONSTITUTIONAL LITIGATION**

Nathanson

Investigates cases awaiting U.S. Supreme Court decision during the current term. Research paper required. 2 Credits

## **CONSUMER LAW**

Fellmuth; Shelden

The laws and concepts of consumer protection are elucidated by utilizing the Federal Trade Commission Act, state statutes, federal regulations, Truth-in-Lending Act, Uniform Consumer Credit Code and the Uniform Commercial Code. The course is designed to familiarize the student with a variety of consumer frauds and misrepresentation in three different settings: (1) pre-transaction deceptive practices, (2) unconscionable arms'-length transactions and (3) post-transaction deceptive practice. The course will also address itself to public policy and consumer protection proposals touching upon the ethical obligation of sellers. A research paper is required. 3 Credits

## **CORPORATE FINANCE**

Wang

Economic and legal problems arising in connection with financing decisions of publicly held corporations, including valuation of the enterprise and its securities, determination of securities structure and dividend policy, and decisions on investment opportunities, whether by internal expansion or by merger or take-over. Consideration will also be given to the rights and remedies of senior security holders. Prerequisite: Corporations. 3 Credits

## **CREDITORS' REMEDIES**

Dessent; W. Velman; Zaretsky

The course examines the problems of creditors in their endeavors to enforce their rights. While some time is devoted to procedures and remedies in aid of unsecured creditors, the major emphasis is on the conflict between the secured creditor and the trustee in bankruptcy armed with his avoiding powers under the Bankruptcy Act. Since the rights of secured creditors are largely derived from Article 9 of the Uniform Commercial Code, the course aim is to examine and develop the principles and precepts of those statutory areas to the end of manifesting to the student the necessity for careful planning of credit transactions in order to minimize the consequences of the debtor's possible subsequent insolvency. 3 Credits

## **CRIMINAL CORRECTIONS**

Amades; Ehrenfreund; Levine

The scope of academic objectives in this course will include analysis of the sentencing process, loss of rights incidental to criminal convictions and the authority and responsibility of criminal corrections agencies. The course will also explore the constitutional guarantees of freedom of expression and association, religion, privacy, property rights and other substantive and procedural constitutional guarantees within a prison context. Specific statutes providing judicial relief for inadequate prison conditions or treatment will be considered. An analysis of probation and parole systems in the United States will provide a foundation for discussions of alternatives to incarceration. A research paper is required. Prerequisite: Constitutional Law. 2 Credits

## **CRIMINAL JUSTICE SEMINAR**

L. Katz; Wohlmuth

This is an advanced course, of limited enrollment, in selected aspects of the criminal justice process. It is taught by a distinguished jurist or other selected faculty. Criminal law, evidence, constitutional law and criminal procedure are prerequisites to enrollment. 2 Credits

## **CRIMINAL PROCEDURE II**

Huffman; Kerig; Roche

The course focuses on procedure during a criminal trial by jury. Study includes criminal burdens and presumptions, venue and interstate rendition, speedy trial and continuances, trial by jury, *voir dire* and challenges, trial *in absentia*, public trials, publicity, order in the court, trial advocacy and ethics, witness and the privilege against self-incrimination, the accused as a witness, jury instructions and deliberations, verdicts, and sentencing. Criminal Procedure I is a prerequisite. 2 or 3 Credits



## **DISCRETIONARY JUSTICE**

**Davis**

Discretionary power in the legal system, focusing on problems common to discretionary power of judges, police, prosecutors, regulatory agencies, and other administrators, to formulate rules to confine and structure discretionary power. Prerequisite: Administrative Law. Research paper required. 3 Credits

## **EDUCATION LAW**

**Stern**

The course will consider the federal and state legal bases of public and private school systems; the legal roles of the school board, the school administrator, and the teacher and his or her paraprofessional assistants; the legal aspects of (a) dealing with students, (b) employer-employee relations (including collective negotiations and employee organizations), (c) special areas of personnel relations, such as counselors, nurses, psychologists and psychometrists, (d) employment, evaluation, tenure, and termination of certificated employees, (e) non-certificated employee merit systems, (f) school operational and capital finance, (g) business operations, (h) school district elections, and (i) working with citizen groups; tort liability of school personnel; church-state legal relationships; and equal educational and employment opportunities under law. 2 Credits

## **EDUCATION SEMINAR**

**Hain**

The organization, financing and legal status of public schools, desegregation, students' and teachers' rights, collective bargaining, and religion. Research paper required. 2 Credits

## **ENVIRONMENTAL LAW**

**Hildreth; Nolan**

The legislative, administrative and judicial roles in environmental protection and resource management are studied at both the federal and state levels. Topics include the National Environmental Policy Act, California Environmental Quality Act, and regulation of air, water and noise pollution. Land use is approached from the regional, state and federal points of view. 3 Credits

## **ENVIRONMENTAL SEMINAR**

**Hildreth; Motley; Nolan**

This course provides an opportunity for a limited group of students to study in depth selected areas of Environmental Law. A research paper is required. 2 Credits

## **ESTATE PLANNING**

**Maudsley; Navin; S. Velman**

This course brings together in a practical preventive law approach the knowledge gained from many courses to assist prospective lawyers in advising their clients as to arrangements for the most effective disposition of their capital and the income therefrom. Federal Estate and Gift Taxation and Trusts are prerequisites, while Federal Income Taxation, Wills and Community Property are of great assistance. The tax consequences of powers of appointment (the tool of estate planning which adds so much flexibility), the marital deduction and the charitable deduction are reviewed in detail. Differences between planning with separate property, separate property with a quasi-community source and community property are emphasized. 2 Credits

## **EUROPEAN COMMUNITIES LAW**

**Folsom; Lazerow**

A systematic study of legal problems of European economic integration. After an introductory examination of the legal devices through which power is conferred on international and supranational institutions and of the new lawmaking and judicial patterns, the study concentrates on four functional areas; (1) trade, payments, and commercial policy; (2) protection of competition (including antitrust); (3) establishment of companies, supply of services, and movement of capital; and (4) civil rights. 3 Credits

## **FAMILY LAW**

**Ciesielski; Horton**

Problems of the family unit—marriage and its substitutes, support during marriage, husband and wife, parent and child, adoption, custody, annulment, dissolution, support after marital breakup, reconciliation procedures, and classification of separate and community assets; control and management problems of property during marriage; liability problems; and the distribution of property on dissolution of the community. 3 Credits

## **FEDERAL ESTATE AND GIFT TAX**

**Shue; S. Velman**

This course considers statutory, judicial, and administrative material dealing with the federal estate and gift taxes and the impact of these taxes upon various types of *inter vivos* and testamentary dispositions of property. Trusts and Wills are prerequisites to Federal Estate and Gift Tax. 2 Credits

## **FEDERAL JURISDICTION**

**Bratton; Kerper; Wallace; Weckstein**

Jurisdiction of the federal courts and conflicts between the federal and state judicial sys-



tems are covered. The course will include consideration of the nature of judicial power; federal question, diversity, and removal jurisdiction; amount in controversy; and may include application of federal or state law; habeas corpus jurisdiction to release state prisoners; abstention; injunctions of state proceedings; three-judge district court proceedings; jurisdiction of the Supreme Court; jurisdiction of cases involving joinder of parties and claims and related devices. 2 or 3 Credits

### **GOVERNMENT CONTRACTS**

**Krieger**

The law of federal government contracts, including differences between government and private contracts, methods of government procurement, subcontracts, contract administration, the government's right to terminate contracts, and remedies of the contractor and the United States. 2 Credits

### **IMMIGRATION LAW**

**Schey**

The rights of citizens and aliens; constitutional limitations, structure and powers of agencies related to the immigration and citizenship processes; consular officers; entry requirements and procedure, including visa preferences, procurement of immigrant and non-immigrant visas, visa petitions and labor certifications; deportation and exclusion grounds, procedures, and judicial review; acquisition of U.S. citizenship; naturalization and denaturalization; expatriation. 2 Credits

### **INDEPENDENT SUPERVISED RESEARCH**

After the first year a student may undertake an independent research project under the supervision of a full-time faculty member. The amount of credit awarded for the project is determined by the supervising faculty member based upon the scope and depth of the project. The student must also orally defend the research project.

### **INDIAN LAW**

Law affecting American Indians. Primary emphasis is placed on the unique legal status of American Indians and how that status is interrelated to cultural and political autonomy. Research paper required. 2 Credits

### **INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND INVESTMENT REGULATION**

**Folsom**

Legal problems of doing business abroad. On trade, particular attention will be focused on the impact of American and Common Market antitrust laws, multilateral tariff reduction through the GATT, monetary exchange controls, and trade protection through national security requirements, anti-dumping laws, industrial property rights, and subsidies. On investment, the course will consider governmental efforts both to restrict and encourage direct foreign investment, minimization of the risks of expropriation and double taxation, and efforts to regulate the relations of stockholders and employees. Research paper required. 2 Credits

### **INTERNATIONAL TRANSACTIONS**

**Darby**

The course considers legal problems which arise in transactions or relations among individuals, business enterprises, governments or governmental instrumentalities of two or more nations. In the context of both national laws and international law the course identifies a variety of the legal aspects of doing business abroad. 2 or 3 Credits

### **INTERVIEWING, COUNSELING & NEGOTIATION**

**Evans & Doyné; Jones & Shaevitz**

This course will impart both the theory and techniques of interviewing, counseling and negotiation within the context of a variety of potential legal situations, including domestic cases, contract disputes, personal injury claims and plea-bargaining in criminal cases. A major theme of this class will be re-defining the attorney's role within the adversary system of law. 3 Credits

### **JURISPRUDENCE**

**Alexander; Wohlmuth**

This course is designed to acquaint the law student with legal philosophy. It is divided into three parts: (1) Historical introduction of the philosophy of law; (2) The nature and functions of the law; (3) The sources and techniques of the law. Special regard is given to the general principles of Natural Law and to the function which positive law performs as a means to the achievement of the common good. 2 Credits

### **JUVENILE LAW**

**Amandes; Roche**

A brief review of theory in handling juvenile matters, both dependency and delinquency, followed by in-depth observation of the juvenile justice system in San Diego County. Guest speakers are extensively used. Field trips to the Juvenile Court and rehabilitation facilities are required, as is a research paper. California practice is emphasized. 2 Credits



## **LABOR LAW I**

**Neeper; Williams**

This course presents a brief historical survey of the development of labor law, poses the current critical issues in labor-management relations, considers the organization and setting up of collective bargaining, and inquires into the permissible and prohibited conduct of both employers and unions. It reviews the fundamental issues involved in federalism or "pre-emption." Finally, the course deals with the collective bargaining process after it has been established, considering the mutual obligation to bargain in good faith as well as the appropriate subjects of bargaining.

All these issues are considered in the statutory context of the National Labor Relations Act and the Labor Management Relations Act as presently amended. **3 Credits**

## **LABOR LAW II**

**Neeper, Williams**

This course deals with the administration of the collective bargaining agreement once it has been made and includes the question of the duty of fair representation. The grievance and arbitration procedure is analyzed as well as the relationships between the National Labor Relations Board, the state and federal courts, and the grievance and arbitration process. Problems are assigned to become the subject of seminar reports which stand in lieu of a final examination. Labor Law I is a prerequisite for this course. **2 or 3 Credits**

## **LAND USE SEMINAR**

**Lazerow; Siegan; Winters**

Participants prepare and present to the class in-depth research projects concerned with the private or public control of land usage, including such controls as nuisance law, building codes, zoning, subdivision regulation, and equitable servitudes. Also covered can be urban renewal, eminent domain, planned unit development, special land use problems of the poor and minorities, and the administrative processes used in resolving land use disputes. To the extent feasible, the projects researched cover real situations that are active within the planning process at the time of the research. **2 Credits**

## **LAW AND ECONOMICS**

**Siegan**

The purpose of this course is to give students an understanding of the economic consequences of legal decisions. In addition to settling disputes between the parties, judicial opinions may have an impact on the prices other people will have to pay, and on the amount of competition, production, business and employment in an industry or locality. Students will study readings and cases presenting important economic issues. Some instruction in elementary economics principles will also be provided. **3 Credits**

## **LAW AND THE ELDERLY (Subject to Faculty approval)**

**Shue; S. Velman**

Develops an appreciation of the unique problems of the elderly client. Social Security, Supplemental Security Income, Medicare, Medicaid, nursing home law, pensions, and age discrimination are covered. Techniques for perceiving and responding to the mental, physical, and emotional requirements of the elderly client, counseling the dying client, and projecting income and insurance needs, will be studied. **2 Credits**

## **LAW AND MENTAL DISORDER**

**Bozzetti; Morris; Reed**

This seminar explores the concept of mental illness and societal response to the problem. Included are such topics as: psychiatric classification, civil commitment and discharge, psychiatric treatment, civil rights of the mentally ill, "criminality" and mental illness. **2 Credits**

## **LAW OF THE SEA**

**W. Lynch**

This course treats that branch of public international law which governs international marine affairs and examines its impact upon the commercial, political and security interests of the international community, with special emphasis upon the United States. In addition to discussion of classic customary international law of the sea and the Geneva Conventions, the course will focus on the current international preparatory work for the new United Nations Conference on Law of the Sea. Students will analyze the development of new conventional law regulating fisheries, exploitation of seabed oil and other mineral resources, scientific research, navigation, and pollution. Although not a prerequisite, the public international law course would be helpful. A research paper is optional. **2 Credits**

## **LAW, PSYCHIATRY AND CONTEMPORARY PROBLEMS**

**Willis**

This is a course with the lecture and reading divided among three major areas: (1) a survey of human psychology and personality development as related to interpersonal dealing with clients, witnesses and the triers of fact. This phase of the course also deals with perception, recall, and reporting; (2) medical evidence and the problems of proof; (3) criminal psychology and forensic psychiatry. **2 Credits**

## **LEGAL ACCOUNTING**

**Haskins; Kaplan; S. Velman**

This course is designed for students with little or no accounting training. It introduces



them to the fundamental principles of the subject as an aid to understanding of accounting problems which arise in such subjects as taxation, corporations, and damages. No credit is allowed to students who have received undergraduate credit for six or more semester hours of accounting. Students are strongly urged to elect this course if they have not had a course in general accounting as part of their undergraduate education. 2 Credits

#### **LEGAL PHILOSOPHY**

**Alexander; Horton**

The nature and functions of law, the relationships between law and justice, and alternative legal systems. Research paper required. 3 Credits

#### **LEGAL PRACTICE**

See the description of Clinical Education Programs at page 24.

#### **LEGAL PROFESSION SEMINAR**

**Weckstein**

Ethical standards of the legal profession, organization of the bar, and delivery of legal services will be discussed in depth. Research paper required. Prerequisite: Professional Responsibility. 2 Credits

#### **LEGAL PROCESS**

**Ursin**

Analyzes judicial activism during the last two decades, comparing current judicial attitudes with more restrictive views of important legal scholars and with judicial lawmaking during prior periods of American history. 2 Credits

#### **LEGISLATION**

**Cologne**

This course is designed to develop in the student a greater appreciation and understanding of the role of legislation in the legal system. The early part of the course is devoted to the study of the organization and operation of legislative bodies; the legislative process, to include enactment of measures, statutory amendment, revision and repeal; legislation and the common law and statutory interpretation. In the later stages each student is required to undertake study of one current problem and to draft proposed legislation for its solution. 2 Credits

#### **LOCAL GOVERNMENT LAW**

**Frankum; Winters**

This course surveys the general law and policy questions that concern various types of local governments, with the emphasis upon public control of land use. Included subjects are local relations to the state and federal government, judicial control of local decision-making, creation and organization of local governments, change of boundaries, scope and source of powers, home rule, delegation of powers, urban planning, eminent domain, public nuisance, zoning, housing codes, urban renewal, and the regulation of new development. Throughout, the emphasis will be upon finding legal approaches for improving the urban environment. 2 or 3 Credits

#### **MEDICAL LAW**

Legal treatment of subjects important in medical practice, such as abortion, legal death, consent to treatment and experimentation, tissue transplantation, and others. 2 Credits

#### **MEDICAL PROOF**

**Gelfand**

This course presents a comprehensive survey of medical facts for trial lawyers. Subjects include anatomy and physiology, pharmacology, neurology and neuro-surgery, and orthopedics. Special topics include: (1) whiplash injuries, cardiac trauma, injury to the nervous system with special reference to cerebral concussion, compression and contusion, and spinal cord injuries; (2) relationships between injury and mental diseases and injury and emotional illness; (3) intervertebral disc injuries; (4) selected problems in products liability, including reactions to new drugs; and (5) professional negligence, including medical malpractice. 2 Credits

#### **MILITARY JURISDICTION**

**Krieger**

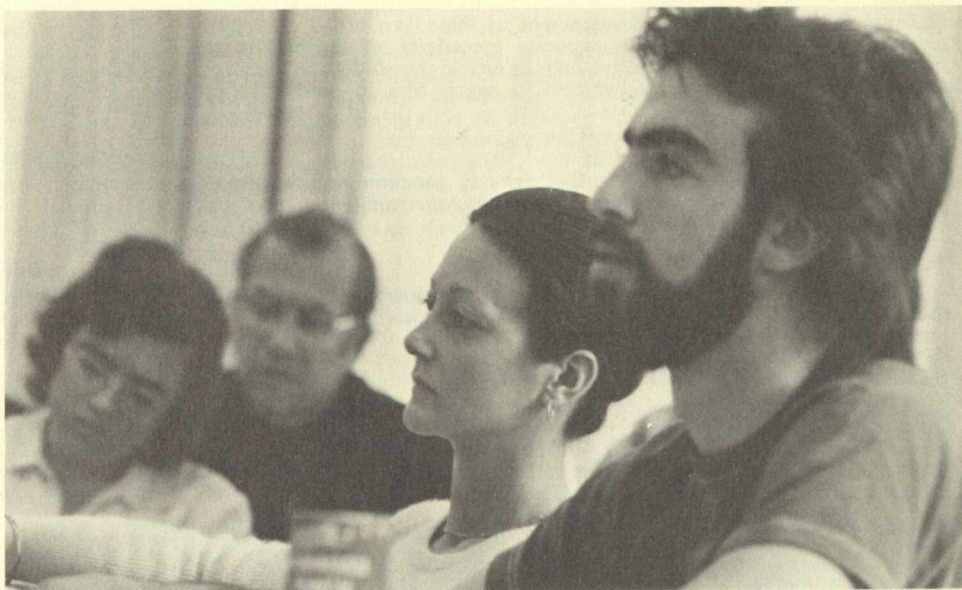
This course includes a survey of the principles and concepts of law affecting the rights of persons with respect to activities conducted on military installations. Problems relating to the exercise of courts martial jurisdiction and judicial review of courts martial proceedings will also be considered. 1 Credit

#### **MILITARY LAW**

**Krieger; W. Lynch**

A survey course oriented to the interests of the civilian lawyer in relating to the military. Includes a survey of legal principles and concepts peculiar to the administration of military installations as it affects the rights of persons or property located thereon. Consideration also given to matters such as administrative separations of military personnel, claims in favor of and against the United States arising out of military activities, rights of parties, military and civilian under the provisions of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Civil Relief Act and military justice. 2 Credits





*Students Kathy Spatafore, Art Aguilar, Christine Goodman and Jim Lieberman in class.*

#### **MULTINATIONAL CORPORATIONS**

**Darby**

Legal controls on multinational corporate activity by the corporation's home country, the host country and international organizations. Research paper required. 2 Credits

#### **POVERTY LAW**

**Player**

Typical legal problems of the poor, such as welfare, vagrancy, social security benefits, school lunch programs, migratory labor, medical facilities and services, landlord-tenant, public housing, juvenile delinquency, illegitimacy, food programs, fines and imprisonment, unemployment compensation, bilingual education, right to counsel, correction laws, and laws dealing with the aged. 2 Credits

#### **PRODUCTS LIABILITY**

**Levine**

This course is designed to approach the law of products liability from a legal practice perspective. Emphasis will be placed on the dynamic trends and developments in the law of products liability and consideration will be given to the historical and theoretical developments of the law. Extensive coverage will be devoted to investigation, pleadings, the role of the expert, discovery, proof, defenses, damages and the trial of a products liability case. 2 Credits

#### **PUBLIC INTERNATIONAL LAW**

**Darby**

The course examines the origin, content, and the operation of the law applicable to the relationships of states with other states and with international organizations. Particular coverage is given the procedure for the settlement of disputes, the United Nations, recognition, territory and rivers, maritime jurisdiction, nationality, international agreements, asylum and extradition, treatment of alien force, self-defense, and war law. 3 Credits

#### **REAL ESTATE PLANNING**

**Dorazio; Hildreth; Perry; Winters**

The steps in the development of real property are examined. The broker's listing agreement, purchase, financing, government regulation, taxation, construction, title insurance, and sale or lease are considered, and documents relating to each step examined. 2 Credits

#### **REGULATED INDUSTRIES**

**Fellmuth; Folsom**

Government regulation of business. Regulation of entry and exit, rates, revenues, consumer protection, and deregulation and the interplay of competition law will be stressed. Research paper required. 3 Credits

#### **REMEDIES**

**Freeman; Simmons**

This course examines and compares legal and equitable remedies under statutes and the



common law. It traces the development of these two broad classes of remedies from their independent origins through the separate procedures of the past to the present procedural merger. The course objective is not only to enable the student to identify all available remedies for common types of injuries but also to enable him to choose the preferred remedy from among them. 4 Credits

## **SANCTION**

**Alexander; Horton**

Classical positions regarding the right to sanction and its limits are compared with models of reward and punishment found in American substantive civil and criminal law. Research paper required. 3 Credits

## **SCIENTIFIC EVIDENCE**

**Imwinkelried**

Legal applications of scientific techniques in criminal cases. The seminar familiarizes the student with foundations for various types of scientific evidence and methods of attacking its weight. Research paper required. 2 Credits

## **SECURED LAND TRANSACTIONS**

**Amandes; Haskins; Kelleher**

The course examines the development and use in California of the mortgage, the deed of trust, and the installment land contract as real property security devices, as well as the interrelationship and reciprocal rights and obligations of the parties to such secured land transactions. Necessarily, great emphasis is placed on developing a familiarity with the applicable California Civil and Civil Procedure Code sections. 2 Credits

## **SECURITIES REGULATION**

**Dessent; Freeman; Kelleher**

Primarily the course is concerned with the impact upon the issues of securities (particularly during the initial distribution period) which has resulted from the Federal Securities Legislation of 1933, 1934, 1939, the California Corporate Securities Act and selected representative legislation of other states. Administrative rules, practices and policies are of paramount importance. Limited consideration is given to government and private regulation of trading in securities. Some exposure to regulation of investment advisors and investment companies is included. A formal study of basic corporation law is prerequisite to this course. 3 Credits

## **SEX DISCRIMINATION**

**Furay; Schenk**

This seminar surveys legal sources and remedies for sex discrimination in such areas as domestic law, criminal law, constitutional law, employment, media, education, legal regulation of birth control and abortion, public accommodations, benefits from and obligations to government, and business and credit discrimination. Throughout, the course will examine the support law has provided for subordination of women to men, and the stimulus law might provide toward equal opportunity for members of both sexes to develop their individual talents; and will investigate litigative and legislative avenues for change. A writing project is required. 2 Credits

## **TAX II**

**S. Velman**

This course is concerned with the federal income tax problems which are peculiar to corporations, their shareholders, partnerships and their partners. The federal income tax effect of the major events which take place in the life spans of these two types of business organizations will be considered. Tax I is a prerequisite. 3 Credits

## **TRADE REGULATION I**

**Fellmuth; Folsom**

Fundamentals of antitrust law, patent law, and competition policy, including contractual covenants not to compete, cartel activities, patents and antitrust, extra-territorial antitrust, monopoly, price fixing, market division, oligopoly and price leadership, trade associations, group refusals to deal, joint ventures, resale price maintenance, distributive competition, predatory pricing, tying, and vertical integration. 3 Credits

## **TRADE REGULATION II**

**Folsom**

Federal antitrust law on mergers and acquisitions, industrial concentration, price discrimination, and basic trademark and copyright law. California law illustrates state antitrust activities. Alternatives to antitrust will be reviewed. 3 Credits

## **TRIAL TECHNIQUES**

**Adams; Imwinkelried; Jacques; Midlam; Smith**

This course is intended to give the student an indoctrination in the skills of the trial attorney, proper framing of questions, rulings on the evidence, trial tactics, the usual trial motions, and motions after the jury's verdict. Following small workshop group instruction, the course culminates in a mock trial based upon a set of facts. 2 Credits



**TRUSTS AND ESTATES****Folsom; Maudsley; Minan; Navin; Shue**

The non-tax aspects of estate planning are integrated, combining wills, trusts, future interests, and community property. Methods of family wealth transfer in both community property and non-community property jurisdictions are considered. Topics considered include gifts, the creation and administration of ordinary, charitable, and spendthrift trusts, transmission of property at death, testate succession, mental capacity, fraud, undue influence, integration, incorporation by reference, revocation, will substitutes, fiduciary administration, class gifts, powers of appointment, and the rule against perpetuities, as well as the tracing of assets into separate and community property, control and management of community property, and distribution of property on dissolution of the community. 5 Credits

**UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE I****W. Velman; Vergari**

The Uniform Commercial Code courses introduce a uniquely codified area wherein development of skills in working with statutory provisions will be supplemented by acquisition of some degree of familiarity with basic principles of commercial law.

UCC I highlights the ordered structure of the Code and its basic definitional provisions and unique system of statute-supplementing comments; followed by an examination of principles of commercial paper; the system of bank deposits and collections; use of commercial paper in documentary exchanges; culminating in an examination of judicial and legislative restraints on application of such commercial paper concepts as holder-in-due-course to retail installment credit transactions. While not a prerequisite to UCC II, it is recommended that UCC I be taken first. 3 Credits

**UNIFORM COMMERCIAL CODE II****Kelleher; W. Velman; Vergari; Zaretsky**

UCC II examines the reciprocal rights and duties of sellers and buyers of goods; sellers' warranty and strict tort liability; basic international sales transactions utilizing documents of title and letters of credit; domestic transactions utilizing various documents of title; bulk sales transactions; and culminates in an introduction to financing transactions under the scheme of personal property security transactions of Article 9. 3 Credits

**WEALTH DISTRIBUTION****Alexander; Horton**

The classical positions regarding just distribution of society's resources are compared with the wealth distribution models found in American substantive law. Research paper required. 3 Credits

**WORKER'S COMPENSATION**

Social protection of employees, covering the principles of worker's compensation legislation, including covered employees and accidents, occupational diseases, proving causation, independent causes after the accident, and measures of compensation. Normal administration of the acts, third party suits, and conflict of laws principles will then be considered. Finally, financial security for aged and disabled workers is considered, including social security and health insurance benefits. 2 Credits

For courses at Guadalajara, Paris and Oxford, see page 10.



*Student Richard King and Prof. Virginia Shue.*





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